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## GREAT BRITAIN'S DECISION ON THE MAN-POWER ISSUE

**Raises Age Limit to 50 and  
Decides on the Extension of  
Conscription to Ireland—  
Strong Nationalist Opposition**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
WESTMINSTER, London (Wednesday).—Summarized, the Government's man-power proposals introduced by Mr. Lloyd George, yesterday, in the House of Commons, are: Age limit raised to 50 and to 55 in specified cases such as doctors; power to cancel all exemptions; ministers of religion for non-combatant service; boys of 15½, with six months' training, to be sent to front; clear cut in civil service of the few men below 25; conscription to Ireland to be reduced from 14 days to 7; tribunals to become smaller bodies and consist of nominated persons, and grounds of exemption to be stereotyped; rights of appeal to be limited; conscription for Ireland immediately, but, as no register has been completed for Ireland, some weeks might elapse before actual enrollment.

Detailed press forecasts of the Government's proposals robbed Mr. Lloyd George's speech of one element of surprise, and, in his review of the recent battle, he added little not already known. Nevertheless his speech may be regarded in the future as marking the turning point in this war and in the country's history, especially in the emphasis with which he declared for conscription in Ireland. Nothing in the forecasts had prepared the country for this emphasis.

As the newspapers had prophesied the Prime Minister's speech contained reference to the Government's intention to introduce, on its own responsibility, proposals for self-government in Ireland, but this, meantime, did not bulk largely in his speech and conscription for Ireland was put forward and defended as a logical deduction from events, home rule being quite another issue, so much so that the Prime Minister and Cabinet had not yet read the Irish convention report which had come to hand the previous day. Mr. Lloyd George made this statement replying to interruptions by Mr. Devlin.

The House was naturally crowded in anticipation of the Premier's statement, and members overflowed into the side galleries, which were also very full. The Japanese Ambassador was prominent in the distinguished strangers' gallery throughout the proceedings, as was also Sir Horace Plunkett, Chairman of Irish Convention.

The speech had a stormy passage. At some points, interruptions and talk were such that the Premier had to resume his seat for some moments. On the other hand, although at times there was excited and hostile shouting from the Nationalist benches and a more or less steady stream of interruptions from other quarters of the House, the atmosphere yesterday gave little reason for thinking there will be a fierce storm over the Government's proposals.

The Prime Minister laid great emphasis on the importance of time, and Mr. Asquith, who emphasized the gravity of the situation and declared he would consider all proposals in the light of it, admitted this plea, but held that much might be gained by avoiding a precipitate rushing of the bill through the House. Mr. Devlin also insisted on delay, as regarded the Irish proposals, until the Convention's recommendations had been carefully considered.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The text of the speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, yesterday, is as follows:

"We have now entered the most critical phase of this terrible war. There is a lull in the storm, but the hurricane is not over. Doubtless we must expect more fierce outbreaks and ere it is finally exhausted there will be many more."

"The fate of the Empire, the fate of Europe and the fate of liberty throughout the world may depend on the success with which the very last of these attacks is resisted and countered."

"The Government, therefore, propose to submit to Parliament today certain recommendations in order to assist this country and the Allies to weather the storm. They will involve, I regret, extreme sacrifices on the part of large classes of the population and nothing would justify them but the most extreme necessity and the fact that we are fighting for all that is essential and most sacred in our national life."

"Before I come to the circumstances which led up to our submitting these proposals to Parliament, I ought to say: one word as to why Parliament was not immediately summoned. Since the battle began the Government have been engaged almost every hour in concerting with the Allies the necessary measures to assist the armies to deal with the emergency."

"The proposals which we intend submitting to Parliament required very close and careful examination, and I think there is this advantage (Continued on page six, column one)

## BOLO REVELATIONS DISCUSSED BY PRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The postponement of Bolo Pasha's execution has caused considerable speculation in the press, as such action by the Government indicates that Bolo's statements must have an important bearing on certain cases now pending. M. Ignace is credited with the remark in the lobbies yesterday that Bolo's statements were such that it was impossible to overlook them, and would require verification by certain people being confronted with each other, which would be done in the public interest. There were further conferences yesterday at the Palais de Justice, and Bolo has made further declarations.

## GERMANS FIGHT TO STRAIGHTEN LINES

**Present Attack on the British  
North of Arras and on French  
in the South Is Attempt to  
Make Dangerous Salient Safe**

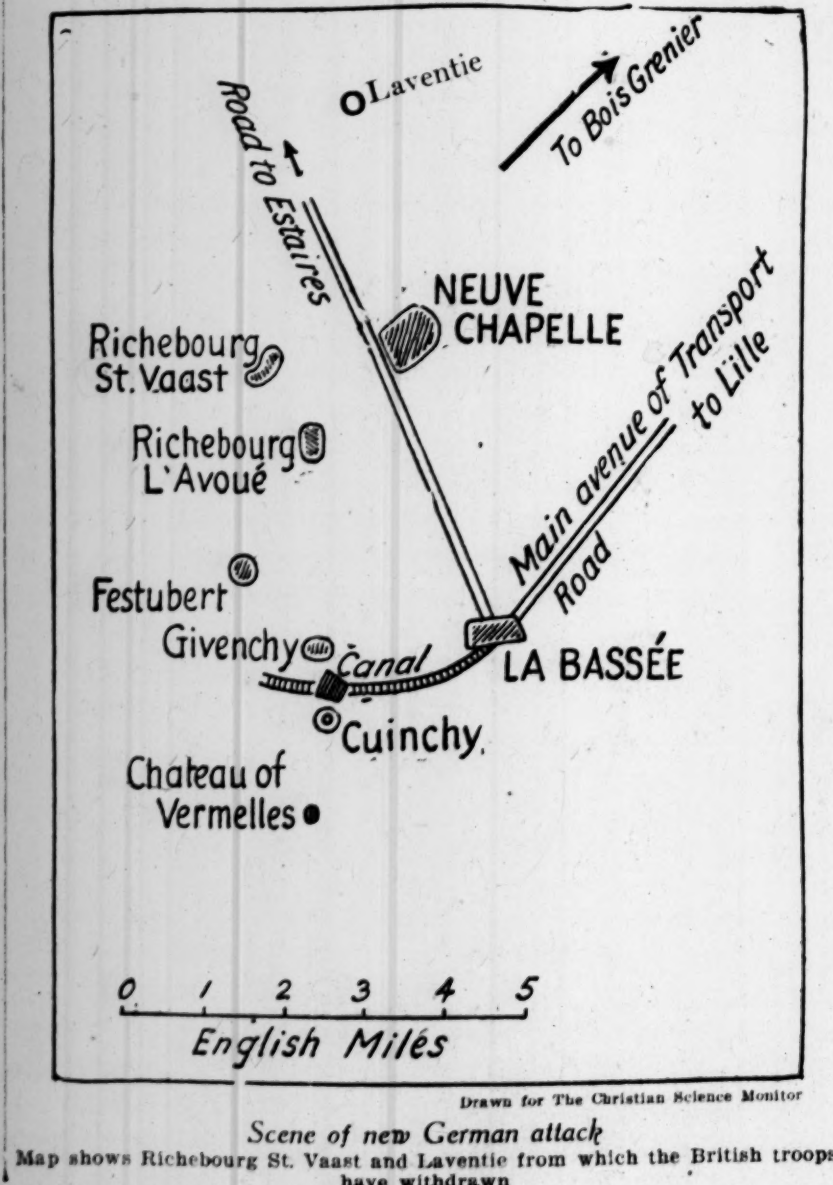
Forced by the very nature of the conditions in which he finds himself into a continuation of his great offensive, General Ludendorff has struck again, as was almost inevitable, north and south of the new salient forced into the Allies' lines, with the intention of straightening his own line so as to make it safer for himself and more difficult for General Foch to counter-attack.

After a tremendous bombardment he advanced on the north between the La Bassée canal and Armentières and on the south across the Ailette in the direction of the Oise-Aisne canal.

In the north the full weight of his attack fell on that piece of the line which runs north from the canal to the River Lys. As a result of the fighting he forced his way into the village of Richebourg St. Vaast, three miles north of the canal but only about three-quarters of a mile beyond his own front. Whilst simultaneously he reached the little town of Laventie, some two miles beyond his own trenches and about two miles south of the River Lys.

So far there is little to show the weight of the attack or how seriously it is intended to develop. And the same facts apply to the retirement of the French in the south, in the direction of Coucy-le-Chateau. The fighting here appears to have been somewhat severe. But the French were not merely resisting the advance, but deliberately retiring from a dangerous salient, so as to strengthen their own line whilst inflicting the greatest damage possible on the enemy.

It is apparently the British line upon which the real weight of the new attack is intended once more to fall, and the reason for this is easy to understand. Absolutely balked in his efforts to remove the "pillar" of Arras by a direct assault, General Ludendorff is endeavoring to turn it, and to compel its evacuation by outflanking the Arras positions. So far, however, if the attack is really in force, it has accomplished extremely little. The advance positions have been occupied, as is usually the case on such occasions, (Continued on page two, column two)



## GERMANY EXPECTED CANADA'S CAPTURE

**Strength of German-American  
Alliance Declared to Have  
Been Such Before War That  
This Hope Was Entertained**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National German-American Alliance and numerous other German societies in the United States have gained such strength in the United States at the outbreak of the present war that the people of Germany entertained great hopes that 550,000 German reservists, aided, it was thought, by many Americans, would seize the opportunity to capture Canada. This statement was made before the Senate Sub-Committee today by Dr. Earl E. Sperry, professor of history at Syracuse University.

Dr. Sperry read extracts from the book called "German-America, Mobilized," which was published under the auspices of the German Government for circulation in Germany to inform the people there of what the German-Americans in the United States were doing to aid the fatherland. This book was written by Karl Junger and contained an introduction by Admiral von Knorr, a fact which Dr. Sperry interpreted as making the book in reality an official utterance of the German Government.

The extracts quoted by Dr. Sperry from this book, which was written in 1915, indicated that the German-American Alliance was, from the viewpoint of the German Government, a military and separatist movement, thoroughly in sympathy with the German ideals of world domination.

That the German-Americans in the United States would rally to the aid of the German empire in a move against Canada was taken for granted in Berlin, according to the testimony submitted by Dr. Sperry.

The fact also that the fatherland appreciated the sympathetic attitude and the active propaganda carried on in the United States by the German-American Alliance and its subordinate branches is indicated by the following extract from the pen of Admiral von Knorr, which was read into the official record.

"This war has fused the Deutschium of the whole world into a single mighty unit, but nowhere more than in America, that land which before the war was completely flooded and dominated by English gold. What the Americans of German descent have done for Germany by incessant education and indefatigable assistance is so unselfish, so magnificent and so overwhelming that it will remain forever engraved in letters of gold in this war's record of honor."

Again this statement from the same book. "The war has well shown the importance of the National German-American Alliance, which, under the lead of its president, Dr. Hexamer, has carried on an extremely active agitation in favor of Germany and has directed comprehensive activities for its assistance."

Anti-German Bills Passed

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Assembly passed without a dissenting vote the Robinson bill intended to annul the charter of the German-American Alliance of the State of New York. The Slater bill to create a commission to expunge from textbooks of public schools all seditious and disloyal matter also passed the Assembly. Both bills now go to the Governor.

## GENERAL MAURICE TELLS OF ATTACKS

Service of the United Press Association

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Germans this morning renewed their northern attacks from east of Armentières as far as Messines. General Maurice, director of operations military at the War Office announced this afternoon.

"They entered our line between the Lys and the Douve and captured a considerable portion of Ploegsteert wood (two miles south of the Douve)," he said.

## GERMANY'S NEW DEMANDS ON RUSSIA

**Include Immediate Disarmament  
of Fleet and Conclusion of  
Russian Peace With Ukraine  
—Russian Delegates Detained**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday).—The Germans have demanded the immediate disarmament of Russia's fleet and the conclusion of Russian peace with Ukraine, also the discontinuance of the destruction of ships and parts of land batteries. Gun sites and parts of land batteries must be loaded on barges to be anchored in the outer bay of Gustavsvärn by April 11. The crews of all Russian warships must return to Russia, excepting a small company on each vessel.

Four of the Russian delegates, recently sent to protest against the German landing in Finland, have been detained for military considerations.

Kazan Reported Independent

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Kazan province in Eastern European Russia has been proclaimed an independent republic by the Congress of Peasants in that province, according to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. The Council of People's Commissioners has been notified to this effect. Kazan province is in the Volga region and its capital, Kazan, is situated on the Kazanka River near the point of its confluence with the Volga, 430 miles east of Moscow. The population of more than 2,000,000 is over one-half Russian and more than one-fourth Tatar. Its area is 24,600 square miles.

Mr. Lenin for War on Japan

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday).—(By the Associated Press).—Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, in a speech here yesterday, said that possibly Russia would have to declare war on Japan in connection with the landing of Japanese troops at Vladivostok.

Russia's National Flag

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday).—(By the Associated Press).—Russia's national flag henceforward will be with the inscription, "Rossiiskaya sotsialisticheskaya federativnaya Sovetskaya Respublika" (Russian Socialist-Federative Soviet Republic). This was decided upon today in a resolution passed unanimously by the central executive committee of the All-Russian Soviets. Mr. Sperry, proposing the resolution, said it was imperative to decide the question of the flag immediately, as "the Russian flag will have to wave over the embassies in Berlin and Vienna and we cannot have the old tricolor, so I think it most proper to adopt the red flag under which we fought and gained victory."

Siberian Soviets' Protest

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday).—(By the Associated Press).—A protest against the landing of a Japanese (Continued on page two, column one)

## SUIT AGAINST NEW HAVEN ROAD HOLDS

**Effort of Certain of Its Directors  
to Secure Dismissal of Pro-  
ceedings for Restitution of  
\$165,000,000 Fail in Court**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An effort on the part of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and certain of its directors, including J. Pierpont Morgan and William Rockefeller, to bring about the dismissal of the suit against them for the restitution to stockholders of \$165,000,000, alleged to have been misadministered, failed on Tuesday when Judge Hough in the federal district court denied their motion.

The plaintiffs in the suit are Edwin Adams, Julius C. Morse, George C. Flak, James F. Ray, and Mary M. Clark, all of Massachusetts, minority stockholders. The defendants include, besides those named, Herbert L. Satterlee, William P. Hamilton, and Lewis Cass Ledyard as executors under the will of J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles M. Pratt, Mr. Ledyard, Charles S. Mellen and others as individual defendants.

The motion to dismiss was made in behalf of the individual defendants on the ground that as the railroad was a defendant, diversity of citizenship did not figure in the proceedings, and the suit should have been brought in the Massachusetts district where the company was incorporated.

The complaint in the suit was filed in the New York court on Aug. 30, 1916, being one of several efforts on the part of groups of stockholders to compel the management of the New Haven to pay back some of the money investigation alleged to have been diverted in one way or another during recent years.

On July 13, 1914, the Interstate Commerce Commission submitted to the Senate of the United States a report which described the condition which prompted the present suit.

The commission said the New Haven furnished "one of the most glaring instances of maladministration revealed in all the history of American railroading," and pronounced the directors "criminally negligent."

"A reasonable estimate of the loss to the New Haven by reason of waste and mismanagement," says the report, "will amount to between \$60,000,000 and \$90,000,000. Directors should be made individually liable to civil and criminal laws for the manner in which they discharge their trust."

"The revelations in this record make it essential for the welfare of the nation that the reckless and profligate financiering which has blighted this great railroad system be ended."

This particular suit charges the directors named as defendants with forming a conspiracy to accomplish "unlawful objects," and that the directors from 1890 to about December, 1914, excepting J. Pierpont Morgan and Hamilton McK. Twombly were knowingly and willfully engaged in unlawful combination and conspiracy, diverting and misapplying moneys, funds and credits of the company.

It recounts practices such as spending money to obtain the passage of legislation to injure other corporations, making unlawful agreements, purchasing newspapers, hiring writers and paying magazines to publish their articles, paying money to political leaders, using dummies in stock deals, watering stock and many other such activities.

## EIGHTY-TWO ENEMY ALIENS ROUNDED UP

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Federal officers acting under orders of R. B. Spencer, chief special agent of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, today suddenly rounded up Milwaukee enemy aliens and by 9 o'clock 82 persons had been taken in 30 automobiles to the Federal Building. Three hundred and fifty names of persons suspected of violating their permits were on the list of the government agents and it was expected that all would be in custody before night.

This morning two had been sent to jail because they were unable to give the government a satisfactory account of their activities. Twenty-two men who appeared to have no permits whatever were crowded into a small room while government men stood outside to see that none escaped.

## PUBLIC MISLED ON AIRCRAFT SITUATION

**Senate Military Committee Re-  
port Charges Government Offi-  
cials With Misrepresentation—  
Calls Program Disappointing**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Government's aircraft program is characterized as "gravely disappointing," and a drastic reorganization of production machinery is recommended in a report by the Senate Military Committee today, which charges government officials with misrepresenting the situation and misleading the public, and with "procrastination" and "indecision."

The prospects for the future, the committee says, look more favorable, and the production of the last few weeks promises to get the program under way to such an extent that a sufficient number of planes will be furnished later to meet all requirements of the troops in France.

One-man control of production is proposed and the committee suggests that building be taken entirely out of the hands of the signal corps.

Delay is charged not only in the manufacture of Liberty motors and machine parts, but in the training of fliers, as well.

The committee recommends that the one-man administrator be appointed by the President and assisted by a corps of expert engineers and designers. It suggests that "no man who has any near or remote interest in a company manufacturing airplanes or engines be permitted to act as adviser or be in authority."

The Liberty motor, the committee declares, "is just emerging from the development, or experimental, stage," and "is not designed for nor can it be used in the swift single-seated fighting machines."

Of 22,500 Liberty motors ordered, the committee says, only 122 have been completed for the army, 142 for the navy and only four shipped overseas.

"The production of Liberty motors to date is, of course, gravely disappointing," says the report. "Government officials have made the mistake of leading the public and the allied nations to the belief that many thousands of these motors would be completed in the spring of 1918. Information of this sort, not borne out by (Continued on page two, column four)

## FRENCH PRESS AND EMPEROR CHARLES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The French press apparently considers that there is a natural explanation of the attitude of Emperor Charles of Austria, who is understood to have declared in favor of the "just French claims" regarding Alsace-Lorraine.

The inclination is to believe that Count Czernin was trying to separate the Allies by proposing satisfaction to France without any consideration to Italy, just as a rumor was spread that Italy was trying to treat separately with Vienna. The question is whether Berlin knew of Emperor Charles' letters and approved of them and whether, if so, Emperor Charles knew that Berlin knew.

The Temps says that if Count Czernin remains in power it may be inferred that the imperial letters were arranged between Vienna and Berlin.

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—M. Ribot, the former French Premier, said yesterday that the French Government, of which he was the head at the time that Count Czernin asserts conversations concerning peace had been held between Austria-Hungary and France, never took, directly or through a neutral intermediary, any initiative in such a proceeding as the Austrian official communication asserts.

This statement constitutes a contradiction by M. Ribot of the Austrian statement that Count Revettata, counselor of the Austrian legation in Switzerland, was invited by a neutral intermediary in the French Government's name to make known if he was prepared to take cognizance of the French Government's overtures to Austria-Hungary. It contradicts also the statement that Major Armand, confidential agent of the present Premier, M. Clemenceau, in M. Ribot's name asked Count Revettata if conversations between France and Austria-Hungary were possible.

## RED CROSS BOWS TO OBJECTIONS TO VIVISECTION WORK

**No More Money to Be Appropri-  
ated From General Funds and  
Amount Already Expended to  
Be Returned by an Individual**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—No more of the general fund of the Red Cross Society is to be used for vivisection experimentation and the amount already appropriated for that purpose is to be paid back, according to a signed statement handed to the editor of this paper by Harvey D. Gibson, general manager for the American Red Cross, and a member of the War Council, who is in Boston attending a meeting of the New England Red Cross delegates. The statement is as follows:

"PUBLIC STATEMENT

"Considerable public and private criticism has been made of an appropriation of the Red Cross in August, 1917, for medical research work in France, because partly involved in this work is the experimentation upon living animals for the purpose of finding methods of prevention and remedies for new and strange soldiers' diseases."

"This appropriation was made at a time of emergency upon the recommendation of army medical officers and of a number of the best scientists in this country. Prompt action was necessary."

"It seemed to the officers of the Red Cross at the time that the use of money in this way was proper from a Red Cross point of view, for it would be difficult to imagine any more imperative duty upon the Red Cross than to seek for every means of prevention and remedy for the sickness of soldiers. The Red Cross did not, as has been stated, appropriate this money for abstract medical research and experimentation. It was to be used for the direct and immediate purpose of finding ways to prevent or cure wounds and sickness of American soldiers. It was strictly a war measure. It develops, however, that there are a large number of earnest Red Cross members who have sincere convictions against the use of animals for the discovery of remedies for sickness. We recognize that it should be an obligation of the Red Cross management to show deference to such honest convictions."

"Criticism seems to be largely confined to the fact that the funds of the Red Cross should not be used for this work when any considerable number of its members have sincere convictions against the work. Realizing the situation, an individual has come forward and has offered to supply the money necessary for this work, so that none shall be taken from the general funds of the Red Cross. This fund provided will also be used to reimburse the Red Cross general fund for any expenditures in connection therewith in the past."

"The War Council has decided to accept this offer without in any way taking a position either for or against the question in controversy, but because they do not wish their acts to be considered to be in conflict with the sincere convictions of Red Cross members."

H. D. GIBSON.

"General Manager American Red Cross, Member War Council."

## Red Cross Campaign Plans for Drive to Begin May 20 Outlined in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—"John Doe came into my office recently, and declared that while he had made \$65,000 the past year, he had been assessed \$20,000 for taxes, and therefore could not afford to make a heavy subscription to the Red Cross fund drive, which is to begin May 20. I remonstrated that as he had made \$45,000 clear of taxes, he ought to give \$5,000 to the fund. He offered \$1,000; but this was declined on the ground that he could afford to give the other \$4,000. He said he would consult his wife; he did, and that cost him \$1,500. I interviewed Mrs. Doe, and secured the other \$2,500. That man gave till it thrilled. Why? Because he could afford it."

This statement, made by George A. Gaskill of Worcester in his address at the final session of the convention of the New England division of the Red Cross Society, in the Copley Plaza this morning, illustrates the plan on which the war fund drive will be conducted. Mr. Gaskill asked the members of the New England division to take this matter seriously, and to see to it that every one in his respective district is canvassed to the extent of all he can afford to give, that the allotment of \$100,000,000 may be realized.

Harvey D. Gibson outlined the plan of action followed by Robert F. Herick and Bernard W. Trafford, each of whom urged the keenest action on behalf of the fund.

"This should be made the people's drive," said Mr. Trafford. "In our last campaign the returns were made in large blocks, with the \$5,000,000 gift of John D. Rockefeller leading. We want the small amounts, as well as the larger sums."

James F. Jackson, general manager of the New England division, presided, at the session Tuesday afternoon and introduced as the first speaker Dr. Allan McCrossie, who pictured the

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limitless work of the Red Cross as he had viewed it in France, his heart-felt praise given free expression as he moved from scene to scene in the never-ceasing panorama of personal sacrifices.

"These angels of mercy are tireless in their efforts to bring comfort to our boys over there," said the doctor. He spoke of the beautiful spirit exhibited on every hand; of the work among the destitute, and the blessings that are showered upon them by those who are subjects of their benefactions. He urged that the women at home keep knitting and sending the comforts which mean so much to those in service.

Harvey D. Gibson, organizer and general manager talked of the financial department, referring to the inception of the work a few months ago, when 150 letters a day were considered a problem, and the 15,000 which are flooding headquarters at the present time.

"When the \$103,000,000 was pledged was in a quandary as to how much of it could be collected; but when the smoke of the campaign had cleared away we found ourselves over the top to the extent of \$3,000,000." This vast sum was placed in the hands of the War Council, audited, with all other receipts, by the War Department of the United States, and a certified report made of all funds received. He claimed that the funds had been judiciously spent, and while criticisms had arisen, such mistakes as had been discovered were remedied to the extent that the general conduct of the Red Cross work possesses the confidence of Congress.

Mrs. August Belmont of New York gave her experiences while in France and Great Britain, enlarging upon the inspiration one received from first hand knowledge of the great work which is being accomplished by the Red Cross. Conditions in Belgium and France, she said, call for constant effort on the part of American citizens. She had encountered criticisms, but the splendidly unselfish endeavors in behalf of the soldiers, she continued, were a credit to the organization and the legions of loving hearts that are sustaining the work.

Tuesday evening 1200 persons sat down to dinner at the Copley Plaza, following which the delegates viewed the Red Cross motion pictures.

## GERMANY'S NEW DEMANDS ON RUSSIA

(Continued from page one)

armed force at Vladivostok has been sent to the Japanese consul there by a committee, representing the All-Siberian Soviets. Copies have been delivered to all the other foreign consuls in Vladivostok.

The protest says that the indignation among the Russian masses caused by the landing has been intensified by the statement issued by Admiral Kato, the Japanese commander. It is denied that Japanese in Vladivostok are in danger, and the declaration is made that the landing is an interference in domestic affairs, similar to the Japanese participation in the civil war at Biagovskitchensk, in the Amur Province, where they are charged with having taken up arms against the authority of the Soviet.

The murder of Japanese at Vladivostok, it is said, was clearly of a provocative character and cannot be charged to the legal authorities. The protest declares that the Japanese interference is an openly reactionary movement which threatens relations between the Japanese and Russian peoples. Deep friendship for the laboring masses in Japan and other countries is expressed in the protest, which adds that they will undoubtedly raise their voices to compel the Japanese Government to withdraw.

Communication with that portion of Manchuria where General Semenov, the anti-Bolshevik leader, has been operating, has been cut. A Siberian committee, which has been conferring with a Chinese delegation at Chita for the purpose of stopping raids by General Semenov and restoring order on the Siberian railway, has returned to Irkutsk and asks that troops be dispatched, presumably to begin operations against General Semenov.

Russian newspapers charge that the Japanese have supplied General Semenov with artillery for the purpose of undermining the Soviet authority in Siberia.

**Japan Explains Landing**  
TOKYO, Japan (Friday)—(By the Associated Press)—The landing of a Japanese force at Vladivostok was in consequence of the Japanese there, the Admiralty announces. Conditions in Vladivostok were constantly becoming more dangerous, the announcement says. There was no police protection and some Japanese were killed. Consequently a number of marines from a Japanese warship were landed this morning to protect residents of the city.

**German Ambassador to Russia**  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Bolshevik Government, according to an announcement in the Izvestia, has consented to the nomination of Count von Mirbach, former German Minister to Greece, as German Ambassador to Russia. Peace negotiations with the Ukrainian Rada have been opened by the Russian Government.

**Russian Food Problem**  
MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday)—(By the Associated Press)—"We entertain no illusions. Victory over famine cannot be expected under the existing circumstances," declared Mr. Brukhonoff, a member of the National Food Department, at last night's session of the Central Executive Committee of the Council of Soldiers' and Workers' Deputies. "Famine," he continued, "has spread among the great masses of the people, owing chiefly to the disorganized transportation. There

is plenty of grain in Siberia, northern Caucasus and in the Don region. In Siberia there are 150,000,000 poods of grain, and in the Don province there are 5,000,000 poods, but the regular export to needy sections is difficult to organize."

Instead of the 35,000,000 poods of grain necessary monthly for a "semi-hunger ration," only 15,000,000, or at the most 20,000,000, were obtainable, he said.

Of 4000 locomotives which Russia possessed before the recent German advance, 1000 were disabled, he added.

**Leon Trotsky's New Post**  
MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday)—(By the Associated Press)—Leon Trotsky, former Foreign Minister, has been appointed joint Minister of War and Marine. He has been acting as Minister of War since the Government was removed to Moscow.

## GERMANS FIGHT TO STRAIGHTEN LINES

(Continued from page one)

when an enormous force is thrown on a particular piece of a line, held in nothing like such great strength, but the battle positions beyond are still unaffected. It will take a very much heavier attack than yet delivered to effect these. What remains to be discovered is, if this is really General Ludendorff's intent, or if the next effort to smash through to Paris and the coast is to come elsewhere.

**Second Phase of Battle Delayed**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Discussing the situation on the western front with a reliable authority, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that it is considered probable that the Germans commenced an attack on Tuesday on the Armentieres-La Bassée front, though it was probably not on a large scale or of serious importance.

This informant does not consider that last Thursday's attack should be characterized as the second phase of the German effort, which he believes will not come for another three weeks. When it does come it will probably come at one of two points, either on the French right at the Coucy bend, or north of Arras, which would be an attempt to turn Vimy Heights, and incidentally gain the channel ports.

Upon referring to the action of March 28, east of Arras, the opinion was expressed that this was the most critical point of the whole battle. East of Arras the Germans had concentrated six divisions in the front line and four in support and between Doull and Serre 12 divisions.

The exploits of Carcy's scratch detachments, who filled the breach south of the Somme, were referred to as one of the outstanding incidents of the gigantic battle. For four days British labor units, American engineers, balloon detachments and so forth, held the line.

The Christian Science Monitor's informant considers that the Austrian offensive against Italy will now be postponed for three or four weeks.

As to the Russian situation, he believes that Leon Trotsky has now grasped the true inwardness of Germany's attitude toward the Russian revolution and is endeavoring to form a Russian army.

**German Report of Aircraft Losses**  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—"The losses in March of enemy aerial fighting forces in the western theater amount to 23 captive balloons and 340 airplanes," said a German War Office statement last night. "Of the latter 158 were brought down behind our lines. The others were observed to fall within the enemy's positions. We lost 81 airplanes and 11 captive balloons."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official report made public on Tuesday night says:

"North of La Bassée Canal we penetrated into English and Portuguese positions.

"On both sides of the Somme there have been violent artillery duels.

"On the southern bank of the Oise we threw back the enemy across the Oise-Aisne Canal between Coucy le Chateau and Brancocourt.

"Lively artillery duels have frequently developed on the battle front. On the south bank of the Oise the troops of Generals von Schoeller and Wehlshra again have attacked the enemy.

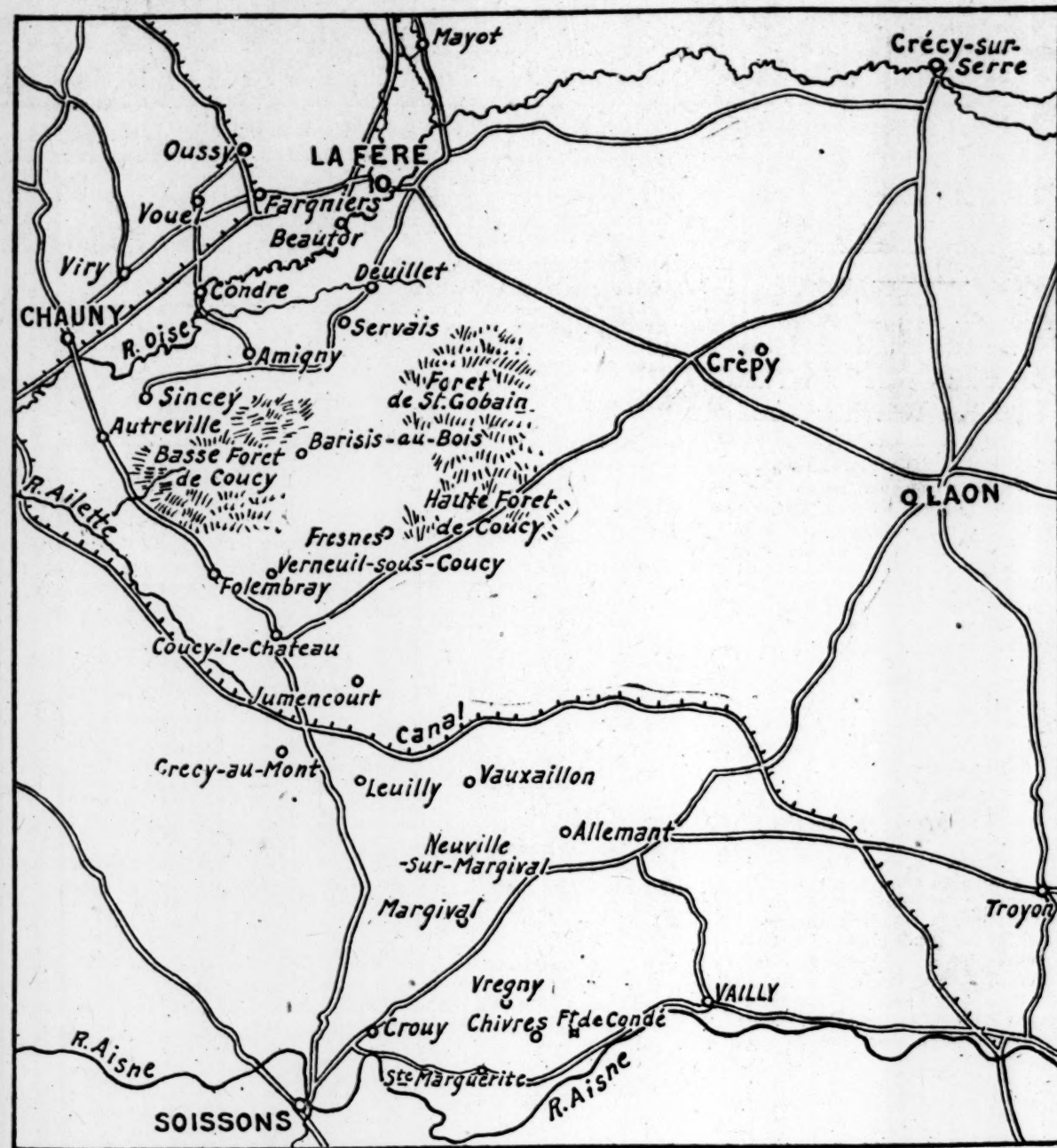
"Between the Oise and Folembray they advanced across the Ailette and far as the Oise-Aisne Canal and, in a fierce battle, captured the stubbornly defended wood east of Coucy. Attacks from the north and east they climbed the slopes of the height east of Coucy le Chateau and captured by storm strongly fortified enemy positions. Quency and Landricourt were taken and Coucy le Chateau fell early this morning."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Today's official announcement follows: "On the front north of La Bassée Canal fierce fighting continued during the night. Our troops are holding the line of the rivers Lawe and Lys and are heavily engaged with the enemy at the river crossings at Estaires and Bac St. Maur.

"On the southern bank of attack, Givency, into which the enemy at one time forced him way, was recaptured later in the day by a successful counter-attack by the fifty-fifth division, which took 750 prisoners in this area.

"Early this morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment of our positions east and north of Armentieres, as far as the Ypres-Comines Canal. Fighting is reported to have commenced on the southern portion of this front.

"On the British front south of the Somme there was local fighting yes-



Map illustrates reports of fighting on left bank of the Oise

French batteries caught under their fire and dispersed enemy concentrations in the region of Coucy-le-Chateau

terday evening at certain points, without changing the situation."

The War Office issued a statement on Tuesday night, which reads: "This morning, after an intense bombardment of our positions from La Bassée Canal to the neighborhood of Armentieres, strong hostile forces attacked the British and Portuguese troops holding this sector of our front. Favored by a thick mist, which made observation impossible, the enemy succeeded in forcing his way into the Allies' positions in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle, Fauquissart and Cardonnerie Farm.

"After heavy fighting, lasting throughout the day the enemy succeeded in forcing back the Portuguese troops in the center and the British troops on the flanks of the line of the River Lys, between Estaires and Bac St. Maur.

"We held our positions on both banks about Givency and Fleurbaix. At both these latter places there was heavy fighting but the enemy was repulsed.

"Richebourg, St. Vaast and Laventie have been taken by the enemy. "Severe fighting is continuing on the whole of this front.

"South of Arras only minor engagements, in which were secured a few prisoners, have taken place during the day on the British front."

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—German troops last night delivered a heavy attack on the French lines near Hangard-en-Santerre, which was met by a French counter-attack, preventing the Germans from gaining any advantage, the War Office announced today.

West of Castel and west of Noyon German efforts to advance failed.

In the fighting around Hangard-en-Santerre the village changed hands repeatedly, but early this morning the French were in complete possession of the place and the cemetery near by.

The fighting west of Castel grew out of a German attempt to drive the French out of the woods there. The enemy met with no success in this and sustained heavy losses.

The French War Office on Tuesday night issued the following statement: "North of Montdidier the enemy artillery violently counter-shelled, bombarding our positions at several points. In the region of Hangard-en-Santerre our fire prevented a German attack from debouching from his lines. We repulsed an enemy attempt west of Noyon in the sector of Riermont.

"On the left bank of the Oise there was intermittent artillery action. Our batteries caught under their fire and dispersed enemy concentrations in the region of Coucy-le-Chateau.

"Eastern theater, April 8.—West of the Vardar a Hellenic reconnaissance dispersed a Bulgarian detachment. At the Cerna Bend one of our detachments penetrated the enemy organizations, where they carried out destructions. British airplanes bombed a depot at Kakora, nine kilometers southeast of Seres."

**FRENCH MEAT PRICES**

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Representatives of the Paris Municipal Council today requested Victor Boret, Minister of Provisions, to check the speculation in live stock which had been in progress for some time, resulting in increases in the prices of dressed beef. The committee cited wide differences between prices at the stock yards and in the central markets as evidence of manipulations which the municipal authorities believed to be responsible for the recent increases. The minister was urged to requisition live stock.

## PUBLIC MISLED ON AIRCRAFT SITUATION

(Continued from page one)

the facts, has been injurious, and its constant dissemination the committee regards as misleading and detrimental to our cause."

Regarding the training of aviators, the committee finds there has been "very serious delay" in providing them with training planes.

"As a result," the report says, "several hundred of the American cadets have been practically idle and have made no progress."

About 1200 cadets were sent to England, France and Italy last year to receive primary and advanced training. "The experience of a great many of these men has been most unfortunate, says the report, "in that at some of the schools a very serious delay has occurred in providing them training planes, which, it was expected, would be manufactured in foreign factories in sufficient number. About 450 of them are reported as having completed the primary training after long delay. The signal corps is giving serious consideration to the advisability of bringing the remainder back to the United States."

With four new schools under consideration to be finished in June, the committee says the signal corps is now conducting 20 aviation training schools in this country, with a total capacity of 3000 cadets. Graduates have numbered 1926 commissioned as reserve military aviators, but "very few" have received their advanced training.

With the exception of what the committee referred to as "severe disappointment," the primary training of aviators was said to appear to be progressing favorably. Fatalities from accidents, the committee said, were distressing, but "appeared to be less frequent than in the schools of our allies."

Regarding airplane construction, the committee found that from the inception of the work of primary training planes it "gave ground for grave concern."

"In recent weeks, however," the report said, "the output has been greatly increased and there seems to be no doubt of the signal corps having an ample number in the future. On April 1, 3458 primary training planes had been completed of two standard types. In advanced training planes, four types are being made, the total number to date manufactured being 342. In these planes three types of engines (all of foreign design but American manufacture) will be used, of which 955 have been completed.

"The production of combat planes has thus far been a substantial failure and constitutes a most serious disappointment in our war preparations. We had no design of our own; neither did we adopt any one of the European designs until months after we entered the war. Much time was consumed in discussion as to types; innumerable changes in design and specifications have caused further delay. In all, five types have, at one time or another been adopted. Two of them have been abandoned, after expenditure of much time and money. The three remaining types still left are now in course of manufacture."

The largest and most powerful Handley-Page bombing machine, the committee states, is to be driven by two Liberty motors and carry six men, eight machine guns and a heavy load of bombs.

"The history of negotiations for the adoption and manufacture of this plane affords a remarkable illustration of procrastination and indecision too long to recite," the report says. "Designs of this plane, which had been used with marked success by the British, were offered to our officials as early as May, 1917. The signal corps finally decided upon the manufacture of a number of parts about Jan. 1, 1918. Officials testify that they do not expect completion of the first set of parts in this country before June, 1918."

The de Havilland combat plane, Liberty motor-driven and carrying two men, four machine guns, and a moderate load of bombs, is being developed, the committee says, but only 15 had been very recently completed and one shipped to France.

Another fighting machine, known as the Bristol, is lighter and faster, and is expected to attain a speed of 125 miles an hour, to be used largely for reconnaissance. Another type, a defensive fighter, carries two men and four machine guns, driven by one Liberty motor. The first machine of this kind was completed March 30, last. It caught fire, and was completely destroyed in testing, but "satisfactory quantity production" is expected within a reasonable period.

"In addition to the American production of engines and airplanes," the report continues, "considerable orders for combat airplanes and engines were last summer placed with European manufacturers, and we have furnished materials and mechanics for their construction."

Important changes made in the Liberty motor within the last two months, the report states, "will make the motor serviceable for combat planes of the defensive type and for bombing and observation planes." The motor, it says, bids fair to hold its own with foreign motors of similar power, weight and purpose. Some Liberty motors already delivered, the committee says, are being altered to overcome defects.

"The production of Liberty motors to date is of course gravely disappointing," the report continues. "The testimony shows that experts of reputation and experience have since last July repeatedly warned officials that perfecting of a newly designed motor must inevitably involve many months of painstaking experiment, accompanied by many setbacks and disappointments. In spite of the unanimous testimony of motor experts along this

line, government officials having the manufacture of the Liberty motor in charge have made the mistake of leading the public and the allied nations to the belief that many thousands of these motors would be completed in the spring of 1918."

Recommendations for a reorganization of the aircraft production machinery follow:

"Four committee believes that production of aircraft should be controlled by one executive officer, appointed by the President and responsible to him. He should be assisted by a corps of the best aircraft engineers and designers possible to obtain, both European and American.

"The matter of production should be taken out of the hands of the signal corps entirely, and no man who has any near or remote interest in a company manufacturing airplanes or engines should be permitted to act as adviser or to be in authority.

"The committee believes it to be its duty to point out that thus far no broad plan looking to future development has been laid down by the authorities. Warfare in the air is still in its infancy, and it is inevitable that rapid changes will take place in both engines and planes. It is essential to our success that those in charge of American aviation development shall be constantly looking ahead and devising plans for continued expansion of the program as well as development of new types of engines and planes."

When Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the committee, presented the report, Senator Sheppard of Texas was given leave to file a minority report. This was the first public evidence of any discussion, although it had been reported that after a stormy session yesterday the Chamberlain report was approved by the margin of 8 to 6.

## CHLORATE OF POTASH SEIZED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fifty thousand pounds of chlorate of potash, which is used in the manufacture of high explosives were seized from warehouses in the downtown business district here today by officials of the fire department who acted under orders of Mayor Hylan.

The potash, owned by the Commercial Warehouse, was seized because it was stored without a permit and orders for its removal had not been obeyed, it was explained. Since the fire and explosion due to this chemical in the Jarvis Warehouse, in Jersey City recently, the New York authorities have been taking precautions against a similar accident here.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING IN CANADA MONDAY

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Robert Borden intimated, today, that Canada's daylight bill would go into effect on Monday, April 15. He expects that the bill now before the Senate will be put through its various stages this week. Clocks probably will be advanced an hour at midnight on Sunday.

## THE KING'S GUARD OF HONOR

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—American soldiers acted as a guard of honor to King George and Queen Mary, yesterday, when Their Majesties inspected a certain famous works where thousands of hands are employed day and night. Their Majesties conversed freely with officers and men and commented on the smart and soldier-like appearance of the Americans.

## BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An Admiralty statement issued last night says: "One of His Majesty's torpedo boat destroyers sank on the fourth instant as the result of a collision in the foggy weather. All hands are missing."

## HOLEPROOF HOSE FOR MEN

A make of Hosiery that really wears longer and looks better than any of the ordinary makes. Our splendid assortments offer you a choice for any and every occasion. Try them today.

Holeproof Hose carry the strongest possible guarantee. Absolute satisfaction or replaced free.

6 pairs Cotton Hose . . . \$2.00  
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is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its delicacy appeals to those of discriminating taste. At all grocers.

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## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.  
Number that have voted for, 11.  
Number that have voted against, 0.  
Number that have yet to vote, 37.  
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.  
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:  
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.  
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.  
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.  
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.  
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.  
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.  
MONTANA—Feb. 19.  
TEXAS—March 4.  
DELAWARE—March 18.  
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.  
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

## AUSTRIAN PREMIER ON FOOD SITUATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A deputation of the Vienna municipal council presented a statement on the food situation in the capital to the Premier on Monday. The Food Controller, who was present, said the Government had already granted supplementary credits for relief work and had opened a future credit of 14,000,000 kronen for the next quarter. The Premier, said that apart from the possibilities of supplies from Ukraine, Austria had already received further promises and therefore would be able to manage, though with the utmost difficulty, until the importation from Ukraine on a large scale. The Emperor had admired the steadfastness of the population in his journeys in the distressed region in the extreme north and south of the Monarchy and its loyalty even in the so-called unredeemed region was evident to all, thus refuting the enemy's hope of national dissension in consequence of food difficulties.

## THRIFT STAMPS TO BE SOLD AT GAMES

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Thrifty Stamps, peanuts, popcorn," will be the cry of peanut boys in baseball parks throughout the country this season if the club owners of the various leagues act on the suggestion of the National War Savings Committee.

President Johnson of the American League said today he had instructed the club owners to install booths for the sale of war savings and thrift stamps and that candy vendors would carry the campaign through the crowds if possible.

## Just a Hand-Brush—but SUCH a brush!



This represents a hand-brush six years old

It is a Prophy-lac hand-brush that has been in daily use in an office for six years. A new brush would not look any different.

You never saw a hand- or nail-brush as fine as this one. It contains bristles short, strong and black, the stub ends of the toughest Bessarabian boar hair, set in an aluminum plate which is riveted with eight rivets to a stout hard-wood back.

Soaking in hot water, use or even abuse does not affect it.

Nobody can say how long it will last. The first ones we made ten years ago are still scrubbing away grime and making hands, fingers and nails clean for big and little hands, soft and hardened, tender hands and hands caloused with toil.

Yet it never has been a big seller because very few people know anything about it, and most stores say with very good reason that the public has never been educated to pay more than 10c or at most 25c for a hand-brush.

Well, this is no 25c brush. It's a dollar brush—costs a dollar and like every article of supreme quality is worth anything you want to say.

It is so sturdy and its simple quality is so convincingly apparent that every time you wash your hands, from the day you bought it to no one knows when, you will grin and be glad you bought it.

And if you present it to anyone he will bless you. It's nicely boxed. Send us a dollar and get one and if you ever are in doubt as to whether or not it was a good, sensible purchase, tell us. We will send you back your dollar and you can keep the brush.

Put a dollar in an envelope and send to us. No risk for you. You don't even have to return brush if you are sorry you bought it.

FLORENCE MANUFACTURING CO.  
485 Pine Street, Florence, Mass.  
We make the Prophy-lac Hand Brush in  
this factory. Canadian address: 425 Christine Bldg., Montreal.



SHIPBUILDING  
IN LONDONDERRY

Revived Industry in North of Ireland Town Is Developing Rapidly—A Tramway Question Settled

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Ireland

LONDONDERRY, Ireland—The re-establishment of the shipbuilding industry in Londonderry, about six years ago, was rightly regarded as the precursor of a new era of prosperity for the Maiden City. The years which had elapsed since the last shipyard was compelled to close down were fraught with great anxiety for the well-wishers of the city—there being a lack of employment for males to counter-balance the extensive employment of female labor in the numerous shirt and collar factories. The result of this was that there was a continuous stream of the flower of the manhood of the city to the colonies and foreign countries. It was understood, however, that one of the "strongest" shipbuilding companies in the United Kingdom was at the back of the new undertaking and it was confidently hoped that this time the industry had come to stay. Of course there were not lacking the pessimists who hinted, as has also been insistently asserted abroad of late years, that nothing can succeed in Ireland. Their fears, indeed, seemed to have some justification at first, as strikes were almost the order of the day. The North of Ireland Shipbuilding Company, however, found a way of surmounting all the obstacles placed in its path, and has persisted, to the surprise of some people, in progressing uninterruptedly ever since.

In the year in which the Foyle Shipyard was taken over by this company a substantial crop of hay was reaped in the yard; now there are four slips on which vessels varying in length from 250 to 450 feet have been built, while on additional land which has been leased, slips have been erected on which six trawlers are in course of construction. The number employed is now about 1600 and would be much greater were it not for the scarcity of labor owing to the large percentage of Protestant workmen who have joined the forces of the Crown. Another indication of the extent of the improvement made in the "yard" is that its Poor Law Valuation (being that on which the local taxes are assessed) has been increased this year from £660 to £1000. The fact that there have been very few dwelling houses built in the city since the last shipyard closed, and that local capital was "held up" by the feeling of uncertainty caused by the political situation in the year preceding the outbreak of war, has made the housing problem very acute. The difficulty has been overcome by the enterprise of a Liverpool company in buying a large estate adjoining the shipyard for building workmen's dwellings. Part of these grounds has been laid out in streets, and work has been begun on the houses.

A large number of the employees of the shipyard live in outlying districts, and the question of providing them with a speedy means of conveyance to and from their work became one of immediate importance. The proposal for providing the city with electric trams which had been "in the air" for many years past, was again brought forward, and the corporation agreed to promote a bill in Parliament which would grant the necessary powers. Great unanimity marked the proceedings in the corporation and the requisite steps were taken to comply with the legal procedure in Parliament. When the proposal, however, came before the corporation for final ratification in January last, the Nationalists unexpectedly demanded that a clause should be inserted in the bill providing for a readjustment of the city wards, the result of which would be to give them control of the corporation. This was a political question and that its introduction was a gross breach of the party truce which had been loyally kept since the outbreak of war. As the two parties were evenly divided in the city and a two-thirds majority of the municipal voters was requisite to comply with the parliamentary rule, it was clear that if the Nationalists persisted in their opposition the bill could not go through.

The situation was one of the greatest gravity, as will be seen from the following extract from a letter written to the corporation by Mr. Trevisa Clark, managing director of the Foyle Shipyard: Mr. Clark wrote that he viewed with the utmost astonishment and alarm the result of the meeting of the corporation when the bill was under consideration. He had been given to understand that the corporation were unanimous in the promotion of the bill, and that there was no reason to anticipate any hesitancy or delay in the corporation securing these powers. "Relying on these representations," Mr. Clark added, "and also on those made to me when I was conducting with the corporation negotiations for our new water and electric supply for our workmen's dwellings on 'The Farm' estate, and for our shipyard extension, my company has since entered into large contracts for the provision of these dwellings, and also has made arrangements for very large extensions, in connection with the existing shipyard, involving a total expenditure, including that now in hand, of upward of a quarter of a million sterling. We have also purchased that tract of land known as the Pennyburn Estate for the establishment of a new industry for the manufacture of marine engines and boilers, which we had confidently expected would have led eventually to the employment of some 3000 hands. If, however, there is likely to be any doubt as to our ability to obtain an



Bishop's Gate, Old City Wall, Londonderry

DEBATE IN THE  
ITALIAN SENATE

Order of Day Is Adopted Approving the Declarations of the Government

Rome, Italy—The last day's debate in the Senate ended with the passing, by acclamation, of an order of the day approving the declarations of the Government, all the senators rising to their feet and applauding. Signor Crespi had that day made a detailed statement of the condition in which the country found itself with regard to the food supply. He spoke of the difficult conditions prevailing during 1917, when possibly the preceding Government had made a too limited estimate of the needs of the country. The present Government showed the Allies and the "Wheat Executives" the necessity for a larger monthly supply, especially after the disaster of Caporetto. The situation with regard to the coal supply was equally serious, and the main factor in its solution was the question of tonnage. Both questions were of vital importance to Italy, and it was only at the cost of greater privations to her allies that Italy could come out of the difficulty.

A new agreement had been signed in London on Jan. 26, he said, by which the estimate of Italy's requirements in the matter of corn for the current cereal year had been raised from 30 to 34 million quintals. Other difficulties, which were enumerated by the Commissioner for the Food Supply, had arisen. What was absolutely necessary for their subsistence was now assured to them, but the people must be prepared to face a prolongation of difficult conditions. The question was equally difficult and complicated. Before the war Italy had imported 950 tons a month. In spite of the greater requirements produced by the war industries, consumption in 1917 had to be reduced to 524 tons; the situation for 1918 had looked even worse, and it had needed a week's hard work before the representatives of France, England and Italy could find a way out. On Feb. 18 the speaker's proposal had been accepted that Italy should be granted 240,000 tons of French coal and 360,000 tons of English coal, while means should be taken to supply the estimated monthly minimum of 690 tons.

Signor Crespi gave figures showing the amount of home-grown corn of all kinds in the country and emphasized the necessity for a system of rationing. He dealt further with the state of the supplies of meat, rice, and oil. In war time, he said, consumption must be limited in all ways; it was a duty to the country to diminish consumption. Italy had been the first to adopt a rationing system and her allies were studying her methods.

Signor Orlando, in allusion to some of the speeches which had been delivered earlier in the debate, said that it was well that the question of the after-war period should be discussed in the Senate. He declared himself optimistic on the question of shipping after the war, for he considered that the available number of ships would be sufficient to provide for the needs of a people accustomed to save. He declared that perfect unanimity prevailed in Italy among all parties except those especially adverse to war, and that this unanimity showed itself in the prosecution of the war with their utmost force and their determination to continue their resistance at all costs until the end.

What had been said by Senator Ruf-

fini as to Italy's relations with the subject nationalities in Austria represented, the Prime Minister affirmed, a development of some of the ideas already expressed by the Government. In this war Italy was aiming at the attainment of defensible frontiers, and the vindication of the inalienable rights of the people of Italian race. It was clear that an influence could be exercised upon their frontier a people which was sincerely united with them. It was only the traditional malice of Austria which had aroused bad feeling among the nations oppressed by her, setting one against the other in order that she might more easily dominate them. It seemed natural, rather than an opposite policy, replacing hatred and quarrels by solidarity, should be the result of their common sufferings. The removal of the unhappy misunderstandings which had arisen concerning Italian aspirations and the feelings of the Slavs of the Adriatic constituted an object which was in itself good, just and useful.

Passing to the subject of the internal situation, Signor Orlando said he considered it superfluous to reaffirm the inexorable intention of the Government to maintain the political and moral unity of the country as no less a necessity of the war than the resistance of the troops at the front. What right thinking person could doubt, he asked, that every attempt to disturb the steadfastness of the country constituted treachery in the strictest sense of the word? Signor Orlando then again alluded to alarming rumors, quite without foundation, which unmistakably betrayed their German origin. It was, he said, one of the Government's principal duties to take proceedings against, and punish, all those to whatever class they might belong, who forgot their duty to the country. The Government could assure Parliament and the country that justice would pursue its course inexorably and as rapidly as possible. It was essential, however, that while justice was pursuing its purifying and punitive functions, the collective spirit should not evade discipline nor be turned aside from its supreme and unique object, that of resisting in order to conquer, and of conquering in order to live. Senator Ruffini had said that history had decided that Novara was necessary, possibly one day history would show that the disaster of Caporetto had not been all loss. If this tremendous trial had been necessary and if it was destined that the Italian people of today should learn by cruel experience what invasion meant, they might already draw some comfort from it. While Novara had required long years of expiation and suffering, they could already declare that Caporetto had not been fruitless, for, although it had shaken them severely, it had left them standing face to face with the enemy.

They were sustained, the Prime Minister declared, by their confidence that in the hearts, the will, and the good sense of the Italian people there lay all the courage, the energy, and the determination needed to assure its safety. They could and, if need be, must, sacrifice all their goods, their future, their patrimony, and their lives, but their country must be immortal. They must venture all they had in order that Italy might live.

## AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
ROCKVILLE, Ont.—The Carpenters' Union of this city is asking the cooperation of other unions in the Dominion, in a movement for a permanent eight-hour work day, should daylight saving become law.

## LETTERS

The Practice of Giving Gratuities  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

One of the shorter items of news that appeared in The Christian Science Monitor recently proves that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and also that The Christian Science Monitor is indeed "the rendezvous of good." This item stated that 39 companies had been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission, at Washington, to cease the practice of giving gratuities, such as liquor, cigars, theater tickets, meals and sums of money to the employees of customers and prospective customers, with the idea of inducing them to influence their employers to deal with the companies giving the gratuities and not with competing concerns.

The companies named in the order admitted that the charges cited in the complaints are true, and declared their desire to conduct their business in accordance with law and to refrain from these practices in the future. This admission saved the Government much time and money in prosecution, and saved the companies heavier penalties.

In the midst of a world war, where right practices have been departed from so flagrantly by the autocratic nations fighting democracy, this exertion by the Federal Trade Commission in behalf of higher business ethics is both significant and stimulating. It is the beginning of a much wider movement to lift the relations of buyer and seller to a plane of Principle.

A pamphlet issued by the Secret Commissions and Bribery Prevention League, Incorporated, of England, shows that the practice of giving gratuities to influence buying is being fought vigorously in that country. This league succeeded in getting through Parliament, in 1906, a "Prevention of Corruption Act" that went into force Jan. 1, 1907. A number of convictions have been obtained. After five years' trial the league had an amendment introduced to the act in 1912, but this was not passed and the pressure of the war has further delayed it.

The pamphlet then notes the international cooperation in stamping out gratuities or bribery in commerce. In Germany, a league founded on the general plan of the English league, and entitled "Verein gegen das Bestechungswesen," was started in May, 1911. A conference between the English and German leagues was held in Berlin in 1912 to discuss cooperation. The war interrupted further action along this line.

The Swedish Government, in 1911, sent a judge to England to study the Prevention of Corruption Act. The Commonwealth of Australia, in advance of England, passed a similar law in 1905, which applies to all six Australian states. In the Dominion of New Zealand an act on the same lines became effective Jan. 1, 1911. "The whole question is certainly one requiring international treatment on broad lines," concludes Mr. R. M. Leonard, secretary of the English league and author of the pamphlet.

The Federal Trade Commission's attitude shows that the United States is well along in the same road. Massachusetts has an act specifically dealing with the practice, which also is known in this country as "split commissions." The Massachusetts law, in part, states: "Whoever corruptly gives, offers or promises to an agent, employee or servant any gift or gratuity whatever, with intent to influence his action in relation to his employer's, principal's, or master's business, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than

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\$500, or by such fine and by imprisonment for not more than one year."  
There is also, in the United States, legislation in eight states against still another form of corruption known as "tipping." These states are Illinois, Iowa, California, New York, Mississippi, Arkansas, South Carolina and Tennessee.  
(Signed) WILLIAM R. SCOTT,  
Chicago, Ill., March, 1918.

TEMPERANCE LEAGUE  
DEMANDS PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
GLASGOW, Scotland—At the annual meeting of the Scottish Temperance League, at which Provost A. K. Rodger of Rutherglen, chairman of directors, presided, a resolution was passed protesting against the failure of the Government to prohibit the liquor traffic during the war, and demanding immediate prohibition during the war and the period of demobilization.

In his address the chairman said the Government alone stood in the way of prohibition. They seemed determined to win the war without it. The Government laid the blame on the working man. He could not answer for the English working man, Provost Rodger said, but he was quite sure the working men of Scotland were not standing in the way. The food question, he maintained, was becoming so critical that on that account alone prohibition would have to come.

In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. J. Duncan Millar, M. P., said he believed nothing had tended to increase the volume of feeling in favor of war-time prohibition more than the Government's policy of vacillation and delay. Throughout the whole land, he maintained, a strong tide of indignation was growing up that would become resistless. He believed that before long the Government would be compelled to take action in the direction of prohibition. He characterized state purchase as a "suicidal policy," and said the league would offer the most strenuous opposition to it.

The meeting also passed a resolution welcoming the opportunity the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1920, presented to the electors of declaring whether or not the liquor traffic should be continued in their respective areas, and authorizing the directors of the Scottish Temperance League to raise the funds necessary to enable the league to take its full share in organizing the electors to adopt the "no license" provision of the act at the earliest possible date. At a conference, which was held after the business meeting, a short paper was read by Mrs. Yuille, president of the Women's Patriotic League, dealing with the women's interest in 1920, and a discussion followed.

In the evening a citizens' demonstration was held in St. Andrew's Hall in favor of war-time prohibition. Mr. J. Duncan Millar presided, and moved a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, calling for prohibition during the war and the period of demobilization. Among the speakers who addressed the meeting were Mr. Newton Wylie, Toronto, organizer of the Canadian temperance campaign at present being conducted in Great Britain, the Rev. S. W. Hughes and the Rev. J. Stuart Holden, London, Mrs. Colville, and Provost Rodger.

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SHIPS NEEDED FOR  
PAN-AMERICANISM

Director of Bureau Issues Appeal for Vessels to Aid in Developing Solidarity and Unity Among the Republics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In issuing an appeal for ships, to aid in developing Pan-American solidarity and Pan-American unity, before the National Marine League recently, John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, has added one more voice to the demand, that has been growing in intensity of late, for unremitting efforts in building vessels in the United States at this present time. Mr. Barrett stated that there need be no apprehension about international jealousies if there is abundant shipping to carry from the United States down to the republics of South and Central America what they want and must have for their well-being and progress. "Let there be ample cargo and passenger space to care for Pan-American trade and travel alike, and then we will see more accomplished for common sympathy and common action among all the American republics than can be achieved by all the speeches made and books written about Pan-Americanism in the past century," Mr. Barrett said.

"It may surprise you, but it is true, that today the United States is buying and selling with South and Central America to the extent of over one-half of its total purchases and sales. This is the first time in the history of Pan-American relations that the United States has taken such a prominent part in this trade. Of course, this is largely due to the elimination of Germany and her allies from the Latin-American market, and the lessening of the capacity of Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and other countries to meet its demands.

"Now the question arises: Will the United States be able to keep up this record now and after the war? As it may be said that everything must be sacrificed to winning the war and shipping and trade may be curtailed to the limit, we can better discuss the future or conditions following peace. It can, therefore, be stated that whether the United States shall continue to be a leader among the nations of the world in selling to and buying from Latin America after the war will depend almost entirely upon shipping facilities and vessels flying the American flag, equally useful to each Central and South American country as to the United States."

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## MR. ASQUITH ON THE RUSSIAN PEACE

British Premier Says That Treaty of Brest-Litovsk Is "Everything an International Compact Ought Not to Be"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CUPAR, Scotland.—As mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Asquith recently addressed a meeting of his constituents at Cupar, Fife.

It was, he said, natural to draw a comparison between the situation as it had been when he had last addressed them a little more than a year ago, and as it was today. Then, as now, there had been two keys to the world position. The one was the command of the seas; the other the western front. Both these keys still remained, after all the vicissitudes and tragedies of the last twelve months, in the hands of the Allies. It was true, in the case of the sea, that the development, in defiance alike of international usage and of the plainest dictates of humanity, of the submarine warfare had made such inroads upon their mercantile marine that it had become the primary duty of the Allies to increase without delay, both in pace and in quantity, their output of mercantile shipping. It was true also that, on land, the enemy had been able, through the collapse of Russia, to transfer large numbers both of divisions and of guns from the east to the west, where he confronted them in a stronger force than at any time since the beginning of the war. But neither of these new dangers, though serious and even formidable, filled them with apprehension, confident as they were in the skill and judgment of their admirals on the water and their generals in the field, and in the tried and invincible tenacity of the gallant men whom they commanded. Let them give them that confidence now and always, in full measure and without reserve.

They could not, and ought not, to avert their eyes from the tragedy which had been unfolding itself during the last year in the east, and of which they had, perhaps, even now not reached the climax. He remembered an eminent French diplomatist saying to him during the early weeks of the war that Germany, for all her initial advantage of preparation and position, was bound to fail in the long run. And why? She would fail, he said, sooner or later, because she would find that she was opposed to the two great intangible powers of the world—Great Britain and Russia. They could not strike a blow at the heart of either. It was, in fact, he added, the same problem which 100 years ago had baffled Napoleon—the most supreme military genius among the sons of men.

That characterization of Russia, continued Mr. Asquith, was borne out by everything they knew of the facts of her history and her people. And only a year ago, when she still presented an unbroken and heroic front to the common foe, they should have said that it was being borne out again by her conduct of the war. Yet today, offered by those who had the power to impose it, the choice between conquest and surrender, she had, by the pen of those who professed to act in her name, subscribed to an incredibly humiliating peace. Russia, during this last year, had thrown off a bad Government without so far obtaining a good one in its place. The revolution in the old empire, she was still engaged in devouring its children. She was paying the penalty in territorial dismemberment, and for the time, at any rate, in political and military annihilation, dragging after her in her downfall gallant and undefeated Russia.

Let them not suppose, however, that this was going to be the end. He for one, still firmly hoped and believed that the Russian nation would yet find a rallying point around which, not perhaps at once, but in time, they would gather those great unifying forces—spiritual as well as material—which autocracy had done its best to smother, and which the revolution had so far only succeeded in dissipating and reducing to practical impotence. The Russia of the past, whose annals, with many somber pages, were illustrated by great names and fine achievements in almost every sphere of human activity, could not be degraded into a group of German and Turkish satrapies.

But whatever hopes they might entertain for the ultimate emergence, after this fiery ordeal, of a regenerated and consolidated Russia, there were two facts that confronted them as they surveyed the present situation which were not only relevant but vital. The first, of course, was that as an effective military factor in the war Russia must now be treated as wiped off the slate, and the Allies—reinforced as they were by the moral and material adhesion of the greatest of the world democracies—must lay their plans, strategic and diplomatic, accordingly. The other fact was the light thrown by the procedure of Germany in these so-called negotiations upon the mind and method of her present rulers. There had rarely been a more instructive contrast between pretension and intention. Count von Hertling had recently told the world that he accepted "in principle"—there was much saving grace in that phrase, "in principle" President Wilson's four general propositions. He declared that he would "joyfully greet" a court of international arbitration. He even cast a wistful and sentimental glance in the direction of the League of Nations, to which both in America and in England the bulk of them looked forward as the only effective safeguard, not only against war, but against international spoliation and brigandage.

Such were his professions, continued Mr. Asquith, but at the very time he was speaking, his subordinates were writing out the terms, not of a treaty, but of a capitulation as harsh upon the one side and as humiliating to the other as any to be found in the annals of history. One hardly knew which to be more surprised at: the cynicism which could impose such conditions, or the credulity which could believe that they, or anything like them, could ever form the basis of a permanent settlement. They authorized Germany, in effect, to retain as pawns and hostages as much of Russia's European territory as could be snatched by force or intimidation from her paralyzed and distracted spokesmen. And on the shores of the Black Sea and in the Caucasus, districts which had been for 40 years emancipated were to be handed back (for no one would be taken in by the clumsy insincerity of the reference to the wishes of the populations concerned) to share once again with Armenia the horrors and desolation of Turkish rule. Could anyone doubt, after reading this document, what a German victory in the war would mean for Europe and for the world? What, to take one example only, would be the fate of Belgium, if Germany were ever able to dictate to the Western Powers after the pattern set at Brest? No, it was not by such roads as these that what he had lately called "a clean peace" could be attained. The so-called treaty of Brest was everything that an international compact ought not to be. If it were ever carried into effect, it would sow the seeds of controversies and conflicts, intestine and international, which would embroil the nations for generations to come.

It was incredible that such a mode of terminating hostilities should commend itself to the judgment or the conscience of a civilized people. He believed that it required to be ratified by the Reichstag, on whose records there still remained, he presumed, the famous resolution of last July. Whatever history might have to say as to the origin of the war, the peace to which they looked forward—the only peace worth having, the only clean peace—must be a peace, not of rulers nor of Parliaments, but of peoples. There were, as he had said before, a number of questions that must of necessity be left over for final decision to the arbitral authority of the Conference, which, as they hoped, would form the germ; and even the first embodiment, of the League of Nations. So far as he knew, there was no territorial acquisition which they in Great Britain had made by or through the war which they would not be ready to submit to the judgment of such a tribunal.

But, at the same time, Mr. Asquith said in conclusion, he repeated his entire agreement with President Wilson as to the interdependence, one might almost say the solidarity, of the fundamental problems of peace. They could not deal with them after what seemed to be Count von Hertling's chosen method, as though they were the leaves of an artichoke, to be plucked off and disposed of one by one. Restitution, reparation, free and spontaneous self-development for peoples, small or great, safeguards by adequate and appropriate machinery against wanton infringements of international right, these must form the basis of any peace. The one thing which seemed to him to be now of paramount importance in the best interests of the world was that the peoples, with whom in the long run the issue rested, should be brought to understand that, so far as the Allies were concerned, they had one governing end to which everything else was subordinate, to build up upon that foundation the fabric of the future world.

## QUOTAS EXCEEDED IN 11 MORE PLACES

New England Liberty Loan Committee Is Notified of Further Oversubscriptions in Towns and Cities of District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Eleven more New England cities and towns today notified the Liberty Loan Committee for the district that they had exceeded their quotas and were still taking in war dollars in the form of subscriptions to the current loan. This makes a total of 57 New England communities which have accepted the challenge of Germany and are on their way toward helping raise the more than \$4,000,000,000, which William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, has set as a logical amount to be subscribed.

Only an avalanche of dollars for democracy will indicate emphatically that the people of the United States are a unit behind their President to see the war to a successful conclusion. That New England is determined to do its part in making the loan an unqualified success is evidenced by the enthusiasm with which the various cities and towns are carrying on the drive.

Officials directing the campaign in New England express their confidence in the people of that district fulfilling their patriotic traditions and making the loan an overwhelming success. They point out that the Government must have money to finance the war and if the funds are not forthcoming in the form of subscriptions to Liberty bonds taxation will have to be resorted to. While the opinion prevails that the district will oversubscribe its quota, the campaigners are directing their efforts toward attaining the mark set by Mr. McAdoo.

Among the New England communities which have reached their quotas stand out Southboro, Weston and West Tisbury in Massachusetts, which the flag committee has officially certified to the Treasury Department as being the first towns in New England to oversubscribe their quotas. They have been registered as tied in the matter of time as contestants for the place of honor which shall go to the first town in the United States to secure its quota. Southboro is rated first because of the proportionate showing of individual subscribers to population and amount of subscription.

New Hampshire again leads in the number of towns reported today as exceeding their quotas and also with respect to total number having done so, the total for the State being 27. The eight New Hampshire communities which are reported today as having gone "over the top" and their quotas follow: Harrisville, \$11,000; Conway, \$33,000; Plaistow, \$12,800; Epping, \$14,000; Deerfield, \$10,500; Brookfield, \$38,000; Stratham, \$8,000; Hampton Falls, \$9,500.

Kingston, N. H., reports that it has nearly doubled its quota of \$10,000. North Andover, Mass., reports total sales of \$223,750 from 426 subscribers. This is nearly \$40,000 over the town's quota of \$186,000. The subscribers are nearly 8 per cent of the population of 5530 given in the 1910 census, which is used by the Committee on Allotting Honor Flags, as a basis for ascertaining whether a community has subscribed the necessary 2 per cent of its population to be entitled to an honor flag.

Killingly, Conn., was the eleventh town to report that it had raised its quota. The quota for Killingly was \$96,500.

Honor flags were sent today to New Durham, N. H., Peterboro, N. H., and North Andover, Mass., making 12 communities in all that have been sent honor flags.

The men's Liberty Loan Committee at Hingham has given the work of soliciting for subscriptions in the charge of the women's committee. The women's committee reports that it had secured \$14,450 worth of subscriptions up to Tuesday morning. This does not include the amounts directly subscribed to local banks.

Three days' work for the Woman's Flying Squadron of Gloucester shows a record of \$77,320. Mrs. Barrett Wendell, chairman for Massachusetts, has commended the women on their good showing.

Newton women have raised \$40,000 worth of subscriptions. The Boston trades committee reports \$150,000 additional from the Boston Real Estate Exchange, \$54,800 additional from the coal trade, \$156,200 additional from the cotton trade, and \$425,000 from the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

## LIBERTY LOAN WORK IN SCHOOLS

Massachusetts Committee to Stimulate Interest in Subscriptions Through Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Through the Massachusetts schools committee of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England, the boys and girls of the public and parochial schools of this Commonwealth are being urged to assist in the sale and purchase of the third Liberty Loan, and will be in all future loans that may be necessary. This committee was formed about six weeks ago for work on the third loan, and began active work with the schools only two weeks ago.

Its executive committee is composed of Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, chairman; James E. Downey, the Rev. Augustine F. Hickey; Malcolm E. Nichols and Albert M. Chandler, executive secretary. The general committee is composed of the preceding and Alexander Whiteside, chairman; Jeremiah E. Burke, Charles E. Clark, Clarence A. Dempsey, John E. De Meyer, Owen D. Evans, J. R. Fahey, Francis McSherry, Henry Penny-packer, John F. Scully and William B. Snow.

The schools are expected to be effective in two ways: by extending publicity with regard to the loan, in which practically all school children may assist and by the direct promotion of sales in which only older pupils can engage.

Activities in the schools began last Monday when an appeal was given to the children and they were asked to talk to their parents. During the entire period of the campaign teachers are asked to keep the meaning and importance of the drive before the minds of their pupils. Reference to its progress at the opening exercises each day is pointed to as a legitimate educational end in itself. At Patriots Day exercises on April 18 special speakers will be provided and Liberty Loan primers will be distributed. Teachers are requested to make the drive the central interest of the occasion.

Neighborhood meetings are to be held in schools after school hours and a limited number of older boys are to go from house to house with slips upon which intending purchasers can record their names. Liberty Loan posters have been sent to the schools for use in the schoolrooms and on Tuesday Liberty Loan calendars were sent out to the schools for use in the class rooms. These are in the regulation design of red, white and blue and with the posters are intended to give a specially patriotic appearance to the class rooms.

Copies of a dialogue between a banker and a boy are being distributed with the request that it be presented by two of the pupils. It is noted that nothing in the plan contemplates the solicitation of pupils or students within the schools for personal subscriptions.

MILITARY ROAD SURVEY PLANNED  
ALBANY, N. Y.—An appropriation of \$5000 for preliminary surveys of a proposed military road to connect West Point with the New England States is contained in the Donohue bill, which has passed the Assembly.

PROPAGANDA IN SCHOOLS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—German textbooks used in the public high schools should be expurgated, it was charged at the meeting of the Presidents Cooperative Club recently. It was asserted that passages in the books bear the imprint of German propaganda, with a tendency to prejudice the youthful thought in favor of the present German policies and to exonerate the Kaiser. A committee was named to investigate.

Revere Ride as Loan Argument  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The occasion of the anniversary of Paul Revere's ride at the Old North Church on April 18, will be utilized in pointing out that objects for which Paul Revere made his famous ride through the streets of Boston are being defended in the present war and the way to help make them

and staff, 160 men from the United States Naval Cadet School in Cambridge, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Lankey will be in line, also a detachment of 700 men from the Naval Aviation School at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in command of Lieut.-Commander R. W. Cabaniss. Forty-five United States Marines will march in the parade, and the United States naval training camp at Hingham, Mass., will be represented by 300 men in command of Capt. W. B. Edgar, and led by the camp band.

About 1800 sailors from the receiving ship at Commonwealth Pier will make a notable showing, led by the receiving ship band, the men being commanded by Capt. W. A. Edgar.

The Boston section of the naval forces will be commanded by Commander J. T. Nelson and will comprise 165 men, followed by the United States naval training camp aggregation of 600 men from Bunkin Island, led by the Bunkin Island band and in command of Lieut.-Commander A. H. Camden.

The biggest aggregation in the naval section will be the sailors from the United States Naval Radio School at Cambridge, composed of 3500 men, including a band and bugle corps. Lieut. N. F. Ayer will be in command. The United States Steamship Aztec will have a detail of 30 men in line, with Lieutenant Hilton commanding.

Governor McCall to Speak  
BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall and Mayor Peters are scheduled to address a meeting in Boston Opera House tomorrow night in connection with the presentation to Liberty Loan workers of the motion picture play, "My Four Years in Germany," authorized by James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany. N. Penrose Hollowell, executive chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee for New England, is to preside. Mrs. Adolph Leve will sing in English, French, Italian and Yiddish. There also will be instrumental music.

Arlington Loan Rally  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ARLINGTON, Mass.—Citizens of Arlington were urged to buy Liberty bonds and hasten the conclusion of the war, by the Rev. Lauchlin MacLean Watt of England, former chaplain to the famous Black Watch and the Gordon Highlanders in France, speaking at the Liberty Loan rally in Town Hall Tuesday night. Herbert R. Boynton, chairman of the local loan committee, declared that while Arlington's quota was \$539,000, the committee expected to sell more than \$1,000,000 worth of bonds. Horatio A. Phinney, selectman, presided.

Loan Drive at Navy Yard  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Charlestown Navy Yard employees, who made good showings in the two previous Liberty loans, will launch a drive for \$6000 worth of subscriptions to the current issue, with a program of addresses in the yard tomorrow noon. The Navy Yard Band will parade and every one of the 8000 employees is expected to attend.

Quota Is Oversubscribed  
GEORGIA, Va.—Within a period of 25 minutes this town, which has a population of less than 1100, oversubscribed its Liberty Loan quota of \$10,400 at a rally Tuesday night. The total subscriptions raised at the meeting reached \$10,900.

Support of Loan Is Urged  
BOSTON, Mass.—The best answer to German propaganda is an overwhelming oversubscription of the third Liberty Loan, said George S. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Women Workers in Tremont Temple, Tuesday night. Awakened to a sense of the responsibility of American arms, by the German offensive on the western front, subscribers to the loan will be furnishing the means of stemming the tide, said Mr. Smith, who added that the success of the loan would spell the defeat of German propaganda in the United States. Mr. Smith paid a tribute to the work of the trade unions in helping to raise subscriptions for the loan.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
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## Patriots' Day Parade

About 10,000 Uniformed Men Expected to Be in Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Additional information regarding the details of the Patriots' Day parade on April 19 at 2 P. M. in Boston were given out today by Capt. Joseph J. O'Hare, who is arranging the affair for Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnson, commanding the northeastern department, and who will act as division commander. Official headquarters of the command on the day of the parade will be on Marlboro Street, at the head of Herford Street, and Captain O'Hare will be acting chief of staff. About 10,000 uniformed men are to participate.

A regiment of coast artillery troops will form in the rear of the division commander's section, and the three hundred and first infantry regiment from Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., will be next in order in forming. In its rear will be the headquarters of the signal corps battalion, also a provisional coast artillery corps company, and these detachments will be located between Berkeley and Arlington streets.

The action between Beacon and Otter streets will be given over for the formation of the naval forces, with the right flank resting on Herford Street. This plan allows plenty of room for the various organizations, and the outfit as a whole.

The naval forces will be composed of approximately 6500 men from the navy yard, Hingham, Commonwealth Pier, Harvard Radio School, Bunkin Island, and other training stations in the first naval district. In addition to the brigade commander, bugler, aides,

and staff, 160 men from the United States Naval Cadet School in Cambridge, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Lankey will be in line, also a detachment of 700 men from the Naval Aviation School at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in command of Lieut.-Commander R. W. Cabaniss. Forty-five United States Marines will march in the parade, and the United States naval training camp at Hingham, Mass., will be represented by 300 men in command of Capt. W. B. Edgar, and led by the camp band.

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## BOSTON'S \$3 TAX MEASURE SIGNED

Governor McCall Gives His Official Approval to Bill Designed Partly to Aid in Reconstruction of Streets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall this afternoon signed the bill to raise the Boston tax limit \$3 this year to provide for municipal expenditures, including the reconstruction of worn-out streets.

Governor, McCall gave a public hearing on the bill earlier in the day, after which he strongly intimated that he believed the measure necessary, in view of the difficulties of running a city government during the present emergency without adequate funds. At the hearing it was officially stated that the Boston Real Estate Exchange and Chamber of Commerce had been converted to Mayor Peters' proposition, and now give it their unqualified support.

Chief opposition came from George F. Washburn, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, who believed higher efficiency in the city departments and making use of uncollected taxes would solve the problem. Mayor Peters explained, however, that while uncollected taxes could be used in paying the city's bills, it was deemed unsound to base appropriations upon them. Mr. Washburn recalled that after Mayor Curley had been refused a 55-cent tax increase, two years ago, he and the City Council reduced the city budget \$2,700,000, and he believed Mayor Peters could do likewise.

John R. Murphy, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, thought the tax limit need be raised no more than \$1.50, though he realized that Mr. Peters had inherited a heavy burden from the previous administration at City Hall. He did not believe more than \$700,000 could be spent for street work this year, though the Mayor asks \$1,500,000 for this purpose, and he declared the budget can be reduced \$2,800,000.

With efficient management in all city departments, Mr. Murphy believed it would be more than within reason for the Mayor to get along with \$1.50. He believed the city could postpone certain expenditures for a year or two.

George E. Brock, president of the Home Savings Bank, though a taxpayer, supported Mayor Peters' bill. He could not justify Mr. Washburn's contention that a \$3 tax raise will ruin Boston real estate. He urged Governor McCall to sign the bill, thus placing responsibility squarely up to Mayor Peters.

The Mayor emphasized that the bill was permissive, and that it did not compel Boston to raise its tax rate the full \$3, and he promised to make all economies possible in city departments. No money was to be spent, he said, for making new streets, but simply for reconstructing streets which it would be false economy to neglect longer.

Gen. Francis Peabody said the Boston Real Estate Exchange, which at first opposed the Mayor, now believes a \$2 increase will be necessary for ordinary municipal expenses, and he believed the third dollar, available for streets, would be spent wisely. Francis N. Balch put the Boston Chamber of Commerce on record as now backing the Mayor.

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## LIBERTY LOAN WORK IN SCHOOLS

Massachusetts Committee to Stimulate Interest in Subscriptions Through Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Through the Massachusetts schools committee of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England, the boys and girls of the public and parochial schools of this Commonwealth are being urged to assist in the sale and purchase of the third Liberty Loan, and will be in all future loans that may be necessary. This committee was formed about six weeks ago for work on the third loan, and began active work with the schools only two weeks ago.

Its executive committee is composed of Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, chairman; James E. Downey, the Rev. Augustine F. Hickey; Malcolm E. Nichols and Albert M. Chandler, executive secretary. The general committee is composed of the preceding and Alexander Whiteside, chairman; Jeremiah E. Burke, Charles E. Clark, Clarence A. Dempsey, John E. De Meyer, Owen D. Evans, J. R. Fahey, Francis McSherry, Henry Penny-packer, John F. Scully and William B. Snow.

The schools are expected to be effective in two ways: by extending publicity with regard to the loan, in which practically all school children may assist and by the direct promotion of sales in which only older pupils can engage.

Activities in the schools began last Monday when an appeal was given to the children and they were asked to talk to their parents. During the entire period of the campaign teachers are asked to keep the meaning and importance of the drive before the minds of their pupils. Reference to its progress at the opening exercises each day is pointed to as a legitimate educational end in itself. At Patriots Day exercises on April 18 special speakers will be provided and Liberty Loan primers will be distributed. Teachers are requested to make the drive the central interest of the occasion.

Neighborhood meetings are to be held in schools after school hours and a limited number of older boys are to go from house to house with slips upon which intending purchasers can record their names. Liberty Loan posters have been sent to the schools for use in the schoolrooms and on Tuesday Liberty Loan calendars were sent out to the schools for use in the class rooms. These are in the regulation design of red, white and blue and with the posters are intended to give a specially patriotic appearance to the class rooms.

Copies of a dialogue between a banker and a boy are being distributed with the request that it be presented by two of the pupils. It is noted that nothing in the plan contemplates the solicitation of pupils or students within the schools for personal subscriptions.

MILITARY ROAD SURVEY PLANNED  
ALBANY, N. Y.—An appropriation of \$5000 for preliminary surveys of a proposed military road to connect West Point with the New England States is contained in the Donohue bill, which has passed the Assembly.

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## GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN NEUTRAL PRESS

Elaborate System of Supplying  
Extracts From Press of One  
Neutral to That of Another—  
Holland Favorite Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—It is well known that Germany takes a deep interest in the neutral press of the world and the interest grows no less the smaller the neutral press becomes. Germany's methods in securing currency for selected ideas and points of view in the neutral press are always elaborate, and appear all the more laborious when she has committed one of her not infrequent blunders—all Germany's press manipulators are not von Kuehlmanns—but at the same time they win some measure of success. The cumulative effect on the neutral public of this influencing of its press is, in fact, considerable, particularly as the Allies appear never to have attached quite the same importance to counter-propaganda.

The Bolo revelations have shown Germany engaged in buying up ultra-patriotic enemy newspapers with a view to using them in her own interests. No doubt the same phenomenon could be discovered in neutral countries, though in this case evidence is still more difficult to get than in countries hostile to Germany. In the latter case the method of approach is, of course, more subterranean and indirect, and in that sense more difficult to get at, but when it is suspected all the powers of the law can be directed to its complete exposure. In the case of neutral countries the financing of newspapers is more of a private business matter. The source of a newspaper's funds is arguably the business of that newspaper, and the authorities cannot interfere unless they are prepared to argue a highly debatable case against the newspaper of endangering the country's neutrality. Evidence of the secret German purchase and financing of newspapers in neutral countries and the planting out of pro-German journalists on neutral newspapers is, therefore, difficult to get.

This, however, is really the cruder aspect of German propaganda. Her other weapons are equally effective and more difficult to expose. The great international organization by which, through their advertising, newspapers were controlled, even on the editorial side, by the German firm of Haasenstein and Vogler, or Bureau de Publication, or Unione Publicita Italiana, or other aliases used by it in different countries—was, and indeed still is, a much more skillful plan than the purchase of newspapers, which is difficult to camouflage. The activities of Haasenstein and Vogler have been described in previous articles in this paper.

One of the most elaborate German "stunts" in the matter of propaganda, according to an informant who has made a close study of the matter, is the supplying to the newspapers of one neutral country of extracts from the press of another neutral country. Even the public of Iceland is carefully supplied with the views of neutral newspapers so selected as to show, of course, the sympathy of neutrals with Germany. The inclusion of Iceland in this helpful scheme testifies to German thoroughness. By the time this news gets to Iceland it is, from the usual journalistic point of view, as cold as it can be. Evidently the Germans are not disposed to regard the lateness of these news items as making them wholly ineffective from their own point of view. It is interesting to find even pro-ally neutral newspapers making enormous use of these comments from the newspapers of other neutral countries which are supplied to them in large quantities by German and pro-German news agencies.

A great use is made by the Germans of quotations from British and other Entente newspapers, especially the ultra-patriotic newspapers. These, of course, are regularly used by the German newspapers but they are also conveyed among neutrals. The Morning Post is largely drawn on for quotations. When the Saturday Review or some such periodical appears to advocate the annexation of the Saar Valley to France, or territorial changes to the benefit of Belgium at the expense of Holland, quotations find their way into the columns of every neutral newspaper. If correspondents of neutral newspapers do not send them, Germany remedies the omission through the news agencies she controls. The traditional freedom of the press in Britain, especially provides Germany with a field of material for propaganda which is not open to the Allies to the same extent, although probably much more could be done by the Allies in supplying the neutral press with extracts from the Austro-Hungarian press.

It is probable, broadly speaking, that Germany attaches more importance to the open and "frank" supply of news in large quantities—suitably colored, however, to the neutral press by the press agencies, than to many of her other methods of propaganda. The coloring given to the news varies in intensity. Sometimes, in fact exceedingly often, it amounts to deliberate lying. The Christian Science Monitor's informant, already mentioned, gave several striking instances of this. In several cases he traced the same item of news through different countries showing the varying amount of distortion it had received according to German judgment of the varying circumstances. A report to the Swiss press, for example, of great anti-ally demonstrations in Athens, accompanied by prolonged shouts of "Down with the Allies," shooting, and all the other details which give "verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and uncon-

vincing narrative," proved on reference to the actual news from Greece to have no foundation in fact. The demonstration had, in fact, been a pro-ally affair marred only by the isolated shouts of one or two incorrigible supporters of Constantine. Similarly a solitary individual who interrupted a moving tribute to M. Venizelos at a service in Paris, became, in the hands of the German news agencies supplying the neutral press, the enthusiastic majority of the gathering.

German methods are adapted to the different countries. In Spain the purchase of newspapers outright presents little difficulty and is apparently not so condemned by public opinion as to be impossible. In Switzerland there is a strict press etiquette which complicates the manipulation of the press. In the occupied territories again, at any rate in France and Belgium, the Germans run a special newspaper for the conquered people. It is named the Gazette des Ardennes, and at first it fell very flat until the Germans hit on the happy idea of publishing a photographic supplement showing groups of Belgian and French prisoners in the German internment camps in Belgium and elsewhere. The relatives and friends of these prisoners naturally jumped at this chance of finding out where their friends were, and the circulation of the Gazette des Ardennes shot up rapidly from a trifle to 170,000 copies per day. And so with other countries.

Holland perhaps presents the most interesting field for the study of German propaganda. As already pointed out, the chief plan of operations is to play on Holland's pacifist sympathies, since the newspapers and the Dutch people cannot be said to be predominantly pro-German. Moreover, public opinion in Holland is often suspicious of both groups of belligerents, and, for this reason, Germany has to proceed warily. To study the Dutch press for any given month, however, is to find clear evidences of the "hidden hand." Take November last, for example. The German press had apparently been exploiting stories of some alleged British intention to invade Holland and was laying down the maxim that Germany must be ready to proceed to Holland's assistance if there was any such risk. The Dutch press, alarmed at the prospect of this efficient assistance, began to assume a pro-ally tinge and German propaganda was mobilized to counteract this tendency. A skillful effort was made to picture Germany as anxious for peace and the Allies as determined to continue the war. Great play was made with Count Czernin's utterances and with the Papal note. The young Emperor Karl was sketched as a pacifist pure and simple, and the Allies were accused of forcing other names more open to criticism into the foreground. Annexationists, imperialists and militarists on both sides were impartially condemned, but it was clear that, if anything, British militarists were worse than the German. E. D. Morel and Max Beer, the Bernese correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt and author of a book called L'Entente Annexionniste, were quoted to show that the Entente were as bad as Germany in preparing for war.

Steps were taken to show that Mittel-Europa was merely a counterblast to the Entente's commercial schemes. British diplomacy was accused of having deceived France with fictitious promises of Alsace-Lorraine, and England in her turn was represented as having, for the past 100 years, point by point, become subservient to America which wished to secure the mastery of the seas. Entente diplomacy was accused of paving the way for an all-powerful America which would crush bankrupt Europe. Democracy was described as a catchword to conceal America's ambition of acquiring a world market, and the middle European Germanic alliance was declared to be the only remedy for the protection of European independence and interests. The threat of famine was emphasized and used as a weapon against the Entente, which, of course, was accused of continuing the war. There was a revival in the press of discussion of the alleged Franco-Russian treaty clause annexing Dutch territory to Belgium. Incidentally a harmless reference in an article in the Westminster Gazette referring to the fact that Holland owed her free communication with her colonies to the British command of the seas, was twisted in almost the entire press into a covert official inspired British threat to these colonies. To what extent Germany had a hand in inspiring all these press discussions is uncertain, but that it was considerable is quite certain.

### LIGHTING IN LONDON, ONT.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, Ont.—The local power situation has become acute owing to the London Electric Company having discontinued operations on April 1 and to the failure of Sir Henry Drayton, Dominion Power Controller, to whom an appeal was made for relief, to obtain an adjustment under which further activities of the company can be carried on in view of the city's refusal either to purchase or become responsible for losses resulting from compulsory operation of the steam plant, and of his inability to arrange for power from the Hydro-Electric Company. Hundreds of private houses are now dependent solely upon lamps and candles with little prospect of a change for the better for some time to come.

### CARE OF RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Soldiers Aid Commission is making a survey of Ontario to ascertain the conditions under which the returned soldier is living, getting a report from each man, which will be used as a guide in the extension work to be carried on by the commission. There are now 18,620 returned men on the books and of these 1378 are under educational training. The Soldiers Aid Commission has 132 branches in the Province.

## JEWISH CHRONICLE FOUNDER INTERNED

Publisher of New York Paper  
Admits Receiving Money  
From Germany—Was Owner  
of Stock in Explosives Concern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Though Dr. Isaac Straus, charged with spending large sums of money in this city to propagate pro-Germanism among American Jews, has now, along with several other prominent suspected German agents, been taken to the internment prison at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., the American Jewish Chronicle, a weekly founded by him, is still being published in this city.

Despite the fact that a report issued by the Committee of the East, an organization formed by the Germans, it is declared, to send agents to various countries to win over the Jewish masses, refers to Dr. Straus as one of its representatives, a fact that he denies, Assistant District Attorney Stephenson declared to this bureau that he had made an extensive examination of the American Jewish Chronicle, and he could not find evidence that it was pro-German. He points out that the paper advocated military service, favored Jewish enlistment, was apparently essentially pro-Jewish, and rejoiced in the capture of Jerusalem by the British.

Mr. Stephenson's records show that Dr. Straus, for two years before the outbreak of the European War, devoted much time to work connected with the establishment of a Jewish nation in Palestine. Dr. Straus said that soon after the war broke out the German military authorities announced that they intended to free the Russian Jews. Dr. Straus then obtained permission from the German officials to come to America for the purpose of carrying on propaganda for the Jewish nationalistic movement. It is said that the American Jewish Chronicle was founded upon Zionist theories, but that the real purpose of Dr. Straus' coming to America was to promote the interests of Germany. The Chronicle is declared to have been conducted at a large monetary loss.

The official record shows that Dr. Straus, on two occasions, received money direct from Germany, one amount being \$30,000, and the other \$85,000. He claims this money was sent by the German Government, but was arranged for in Germany. It is claimed that a receipt for \$85,000 was given to Dr. Heinrich Albert, then commercial attaché to the German Embassy in Washington, and that Dr. Straus' activities were pleasing to Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Bernhard Dernburg. Dr. Straus himself says his connections with von Bernstorff and Dr. Dernburg were wholly in the interests of the Jewish movement.

But the activities of Dr. Straus were not confined to the publication of a journal. He was also interested in the Chromos Chemical Company, he being, in fact, the owner of all the chemical company's stock. This company, according to the official record, is engaged chiefly in the manufacture of benzoate of soda, of which tuiol is the principal ingredient. Dr. Straus had two factories in Brooklyn, within a short distance of each other. Benzoate of soda was manufactured in one factory and potassium permanganate and sodium permanganate in the other. In the latter there were found 32 pounds of nitric acid, 100 pounds of potassium chloride, and two pounds of potassium nitrate. Neither Dr. Straus nor his company had any license for the possession of these articles. Such possession without license, is also a violation of the President's proclamation regarding alien enemies.

### Loyalists Rallied

Social Democratic League and Jewish Socialists Arraign Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Protesting against the holding of any conference with representatives of the German or Austrian Socialist organizations until the end of the war, and asserting that there is no other means of serving the cause of internationalism than supporting the splendid efforts of the President of the United States, the Social Democratic League and the Jewish Socialist League have issued a call to the Socialists of the allied countries to exert their utmost energies to defeat German militarism. The call is signed by John Sparzo and J. G. Phelps Stokes, chairman and secretary of the Social Democratic League, and William Edlin and Henry L. Slobodin, chairman and secretary of the Jewish Socialist League. These organizations were created by members who refused to subscribe to the anti-war platform drawn up by the Socialists at St. Louis.

The statement says that the Central Empires had always been the special enemies of Socialist internationalism, and that they were bent upon the destruction of the internationalism already achieved. By their support of their governments, the Socialist parties of the Central Empires became co-partners of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs, betrayed the cause of internationalism, betrayed all the small nations to the despotism of the arrogant, sword-rattling military autocracies, and constituted themselves a part of the most brutal, reactionary and lawless imperialism in modern history.

### APPEAL FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—The dearth of teachers for rural schools is causing grave anxiety in Alberta. There are

at the present time 970 schools in the Province without teachers. The Educational Department is carrying on a campaign for the purpose of securing teachers for these schools, appealing to women who have had teaching experience, or who are qualified to teach, to undertake charge of schools for the time at least. The campaign is being carried into other provinces, appeals having been made at the recent Women's War Conference in Ottawa, and in Toronto, as well as in the neighboring Province of British Columbia.

## ALUMNI URGED TO CHECK DISLOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The executive committee of the National Security League has passed a resolution requesting alumni associations of educational institutions to investigate alleged disloyalty among professors. The resolution reads:

"Resolved, That it is a duty of all educational institutions to inquire into

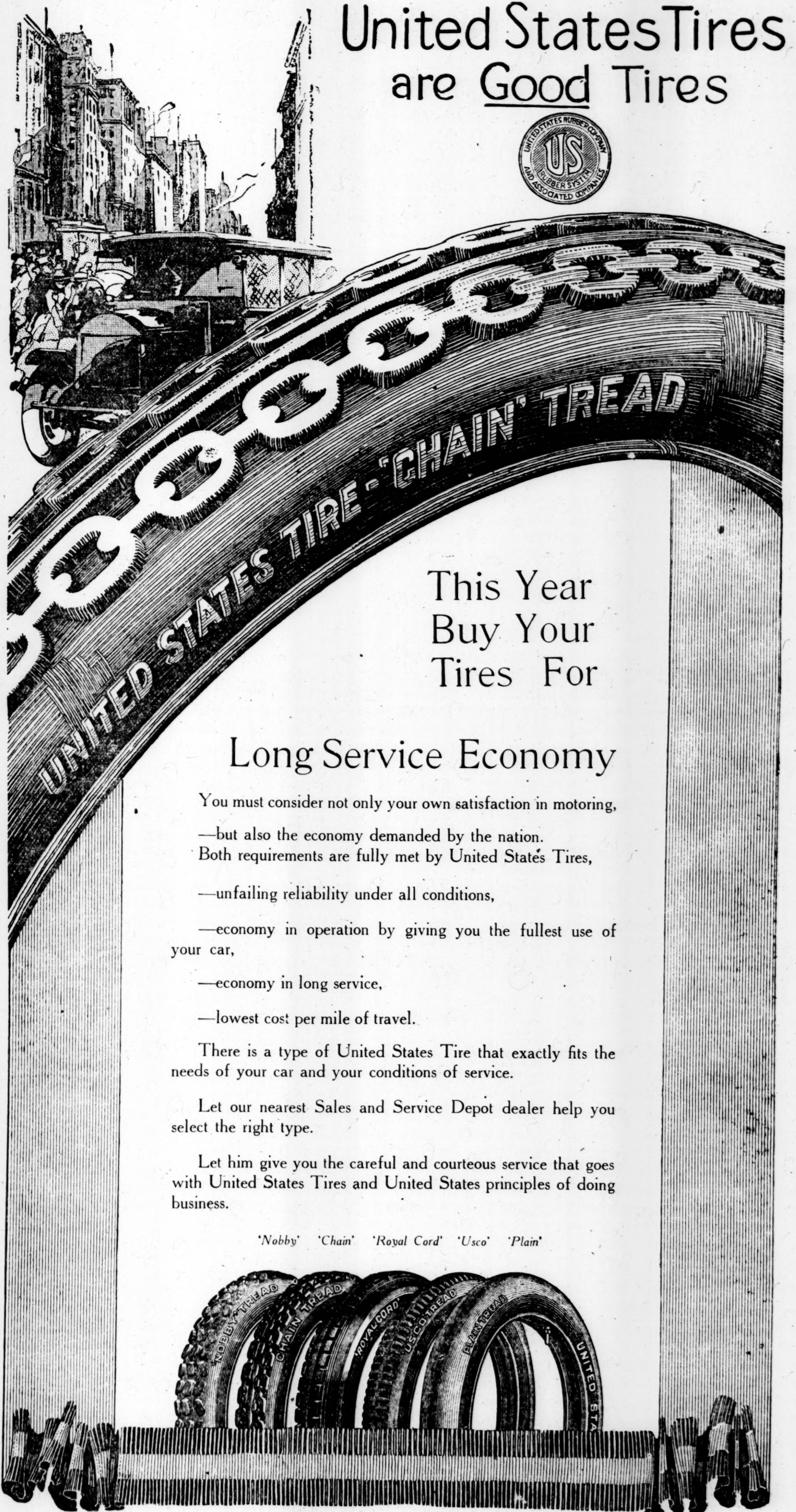
the loyalty of the officers, professors and instructors who are suspected of being in sympathy with the nation's enemies, and to remove those found to be disloyal."

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the heads of the leading educational institutions of the country and the presidents of their alumni associations, with the request that the latter assume the responsibility of inquiring into the loyalty of the officers, professors and instructors of their institutions."

## CHURCHES TO PROTEST GRAIN USE FOR LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Concerted action has been taken by the churches of this State to present to the Government a strong protest against the use of any part of the grain, saved through the economies and sacrifices of the people of America, for liquor making in this country or being shipped to Great Britain for a similar purpose.



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are Good Tires**

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Tires For  
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—lowest cost per mile of travel.

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Let him give you the careful and courteous service that goes with United States Tires and United States principles of doing business.

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Royal Cord' 'Usco' 'Plain'

**Boston Branch, 560 Commonwealth Avenue**



## TEXT OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH AT WESTMINSTER

(Continued from page one)

in our meeting today, rather than immediately after the fall of the German attack, that we shall be considering these proposals under conditions which will be far removed from any suggestion of panic.

I shall now come to the circumstances which have led to the present military position. It is very difficult at this time to present a clear, connected and reliable narrative of what happened. There has been a great battle on a front of 50 miles—the greatest battle ever fought in the history of the world.

Enormous forces have been engaged; there was a considerable reinforcement on the part of the British forces, and under these conditions it is not always easy for some time to ascertain what actually happened.

The House will reflect the difficulty we experienced with regard to the attack. It was difficult to place together the story of the event for some time, and Cambrai was a very trivial event compared with this gigantic battle.

The generals and their staffs are, naturally, engaged, and have to concentrate their attention upon the operations of the enemy, and until the strain relaxes it would be very difficult to institute the necessary inquiries to find out exactly what happened, and to furnish an adequate explanation of the battle.

However, there are two or three facts which stand out, and in stating them, I should like to call attention to two things, which I think, above all, must be avoided. The first is that nothing should be said which could give information to the enemy; nothing should be said which would give encouragement to the enemy, and nothing should be said which would give discouragement to our own troops, who are fighting so gallantly at this very hour.

And the second question is that all rearmament at this hour must be shut out.

What was the position at the beginning of the battle? Notwithstanding the heavy casualties in 1917, the army in France was considerably stronger on the first of January, 1918, than on the first of January, 1917. Up to the end of 1917—up to, say, about October or November—the German combatant strength in France was as two to the Allies' three.

Then came the military collapse of Russia, and the Germans hurried up their released men from the eastern front and brought them to the west. They had a certain measure of Austrian support, which had been accorded to them.

Owing to the growth of the strength of our armies in 1917, when this battle began, the combatant strength of the whole German Army on the western front was only approximately, though not quite, equal to the total combatant strength of the Allies in infantry. They were slightly inferior in artillery. They were inferior in cavalry, they were considerably inferior in air, and what is very important, they were undoubtedly inferior in aircraft.

The Germans, therefore, organized their troops so as to produce a larger number of divisions out of the slightly smaller number of infantry and slightly smaller number of guns. They had fewer battalions in a division and fewer men in a battalion. That is entirely a question of organization and it remains to be seen that their organization is better than ours. It is necessary to explain that, in order that the House should realize why, with approximately the same number of men, the Germans have a larger number of divisions on that front.

According to all the facts which have come to hand as to the losses of the battle, they roughly represent the relative strength of the combatants on both sides at this moment. The Germans had, however, one or two important advantages. The first, an initial advantage, which is always commanded by the offensive, is that they know where they mean to attack.

They choose the ground; they choose the location; they know the width of the attack; they know the dimensions of the attack; they know the time of the attack; they know the method of the attack. All that invariably gives the initial advantage to the offensive.

The defence has a general advantage. Owing to air observation, concealment is difficult. At the same time, in spite of all that, owing to the power of moving troops at night, which the Germans exercised to a very large extent, there is a large margin for surprise, even in spite of air observation and of this the enemy took full advantage.

I should like to say one word here as to the difficulty which the allied generals were confronted with in this respect. Before the battle the greatest German concentration was in front of our troops. That was no proof that the full weight of the attack would fall on us. There was a very large concentration opposite the French lines. There was a very considerable concentration—I am referring now to the German reserve—on the northern part of our line.

After the battle began, or immediately before the battle, the Germans by night brought their divisions from the northern part to the point where the attack took place. They also took some divisions from opposite the French in the same way and brought them to our front. But it would have been equally easy for them, while concentrating troops opposite our front, to maneuver them in the same way opposite the French. I am referring to that in order to show how exceedingly difficult it is for generals on the defensive to decide exactly where, in their judgment, the attack is coming and where they ought to concentrate their reserves.

I may just say a word here. This problem was considered very closely by the military staff at Versailles, and

I think it right, in justice to them, to point out that after a very close study of the German positions and of the probabilities of the case, they came to the conclusion, and they stated their conclusion to the military representatives and to the ministers in the month of January or the beginning of February, that the attack would come south of Arras; that it would be an attack on a very wide front—that it would be an attack on the widest front ever yet assailed; that the Germans would accumulate 96 divisions for the purpose of making that attack; that they would throw the whole of their resources and their strength into breaking the British line at that point and that their objective would be the capture of Amiens and the severance of the British and French forces.

That was the conclusion Sir Henry Wilson (chief of the imperial staff) came to, and which was submitted at that time, two or three months ago, and I think it was one of the most remarkable forecasts of enemy intentions that was ever made.

As a matter of fact, the attack was made up, I think, of about 97 divisions. It was an attack on the widest front that had ever been engaged. The object undoubtedly was the capture of Amiens and the severance of the British and French forces. So that, almost in every detail, that very remarkable forecast has been verified in the event.

Another remarkable prediction was that it might probably succeed in the extent of penetrating the British line to the extent of half the distance of the front attacked. They came to that conclusion from a close examination of the offensives of war.

There was another advantage. There was, first of all, the advantage which the Germans had from having the initiative. There was a further advantage they had, and this undoubtedly was the greatest advantage, from having a united command opposed to a dual one. The Germans undoubtedly relied on this to a very large extent for their success. They owe much of the success of this attack to this.

It was reported to me on good authority that the Kaiser informed former King Constantine: 'I shall beat them, for they have no united command.' Which shows that that was what they were relying in the main upon; that although their numbers were slightly inferior, they knew the importance that was to be attached to the fact that there was a perfectly united command.

And that is an obvious advantage, for, if the risks in one particular part of the line are great and in another part of the line are great but substantially less than in the former, with one command there is no hesitation in the mind of the commander-in-chief as to which risk he will make the greatest provision against.

With two separate commands the problem is a different one; it is more difficult to adjust the balance of risk and the general is always naturally inclined to give himself and his army the benefit of any doubt. That may be because if anything goes wrong there he alone is to be held responsible to his own countrymen for the safety of his army.

The enemy had another incidental, but, as it turned out, very important, advantage—that of weather. Exceptional weather favored his designs. It was both dry and misty. The attack which succeeded was made on that part of the line where under ordinary spring conditions the ground would have been almost impossible.

A wounded officer told a friend of mine today, a general, that under ordinary conditions no one could walk across the part which was traversed by the Germans at this time of the year. But it just happened to be absolutely dry and firm, and they walked across ground which no one had any right to expect at this time of the year would be in that condition.

Not only that, but the fact that it was both dry and misty, and the Germans were actually in some parts within a few yards of our line before anyone knew of their approach. It was quite impossible to observe them. This was a special disadvantage to us, inasmuch as our scheme of organization in that particular part of the line depended largely upon the cross-line fire of machine guns and artillery.

They had, therefore, a very special advantage, of which they made the fullest use.

With regard to the battle itself, as I have already stated, it will take some time to ascertain the whole facts. At one time it was undoubtedly very critical. The enemy broke through between our third and fifth armies, and there was a serious gap, and the

situation was relieved owing to the magnificent conduct of our troops. They retired in perfectly good order, reestablishing the junction between the two armies and frustrating the enemy's purpose.

The House can hardly realize and certainly cannot sufficiently thank—nor can the country—our troops for their superb valor and the grim tenacity with which they faced overwhelming hordes of the enemy and clung to their positions. They retired, but were never routed, and once more the cool pluck of the British soldier, that refuses to acknowledge defeat, saved Europe.

Until the whole circumstances which led to the retirement of the fifth army and its failure to hold the line of the Somme, at least till the Germans brought out their guns, and perhaps the failure adequately to destroy the bridges—until all these are explained—it would be unfair to censure the general in command of the army, General Gough. But until these circumstances are cleared up, it would be equally unfair to the British army to retain his services in the field. It is necessary to recall him until the facts have been fully ascertained and laid before the government by their military advisers.

After the retirement of the fifth army, the French reserves came up with remarkable rapidity when their position before the battle is borne in mind. In fact, the speed with which, when the final decision was taken as to the real designs of the enemy, the French reserves were brought up is one of the most remarkable features of organization in this war, and between the courage of our troops and the handling of the army—the way the third army held, never giving way a hundred yards to the attack of the enemy—I think it right that it should be said about the army commanded by General Byng—that between the efforts of our soldiers and the loyal assistance given through spirit of comradeship by the French army, the position is for the moment stabilized. But it is clear that the Germans, having gained an initial success, are preparing another, and perhaps an even greater attack on the allied armies.

Up to the present the enemy has undoubtedly maintained an initial success. There is no good in disputing this fact. It is from that basis we must begin to build. But he has failed so far in his main objective. He failed to capture Amiens. He failed to separate the French and British armies. But we should be guilty of great, it might be fatal, error, if we were to underestimate the gravity of the prospect.

The enemy has captured valuable ground, which is too near Amiens for comfort or security and he has succeeded for the time being in crippling one of our great armies.

I will now tell the House something of the measures adopted by the Cabinet to meet the emergency. I have already explained what was done about the French reserves. The Cabinet took every step to hurry reinforcements in order to fill up the gap in our armies. No such large numbers of men ever passed across the channel in so short a time.

As the emergency was great, it was impossible to allow those who were summoned to France the usual leave to visit their relatives. It was with the greatest regret that we found it necessary to cancel this permission, and nothing but the gravity of the situation would have justified so harsh a proceeding. But the troops accepted the position in a manner which is worthy of the fortitude, courage and patriotism they have shown throughout.

There was an understanding that boys under 19 years would only be used in case of emergency. We felt that the emergency had arisen, and in so far as those who were over 18 were concerned, those who had already received six months' training, we felt it necessary that they should be sent to France.

As to the guns and machine guns, which were lost, the numbers are grossly exaggerated by the enemy. I am assured that they have also exaggerated very considerably the number of prisoners they have taken. The commander-in-chief assured me last week that it was a gross exaggeration.

I am very glad to be able to say that the Ministry of Munitions were able not merely to replace those guns and machine guns, but that they still have got a very substantial reserve. The same thing applies to ammunition. There is an ample reserve of

ammunition both in this country and in France.

Our aircraft strength is greater now than before the battle, and we all know what brilliant services our air-men rendered in this battle. Until the whole story of the battle is told it would be impossible to estimate the services they rendered in retarding the advance of the enemy in destroying his machinery and in making it difficult for him to bring up his guns and ammunition. We feel confident that our armies, generals and soldiers, will be quite equal to the next encounter whenever it comes.

The next step to which I should like to call the attention of the House is the material and dramatic assistance rendered by President Wilson in this emergency—one of the most important decisions in the war. In fact, the issue of the battle might very well be determined by this decision.

In America there is a very considerable number of men in the course of training and the Allies looked forward to having a large American army in France in the spring. It has taken longer than anticipated to turn out those soldiers into the necessary divisional organizations. If America waited to complete these divisional organizations, it would not be possible for these fine troops in any large numbers to take part in this battle in this campaign, although it might very well be the decisive battle of the war.

This was, of course, one of the most serious disappointments from which the Allies had suffered. It is no use pretending it was not one of our chief causes of anxiety. We depend upon it largely to make up the defection of Russia. For many reasons—reasons, perhaps, of transport, reasons connected with the time it takes, not merely to train troops, but to complete the necessary organization—it was quite impossible to put into France the number of divisions every one had confidently expected would be there.

Under the circumstances we, therefore, submitted to the President of the United States a definite proposal. We had the advantage of having the Secretary of War in this country within two or three days after the battle had commenced. Mr. Balfour and I had a long conversation with him upon the whole situation, and we submitted to him certain recommendations which we had been advised to make to Mr. Baker and the American Government.

On the strength of the conversation we submitted proposals to President Wilson, with the strong support of Mr. Clemenceau, to enable the combatant strength of the American army to come into action during this battle, inasmuch as there was no hope of its coming in as a strong separate army. By this decision American battalions will be brigaded with those of the Allies.

This proposal was submitted by Earl Reading on behalf of the British Government to President Wilson, and President Wilson assented to the proposal without any hesitation, with the result that arrangements are now being made for the fighting strength of the American army to be immediately brought to bear in this struggle, a struggle which is only now beginning, to this extent, and it is no small extent, that the German attack has been held up. It has stirred up the resolution and energy of America beyond anything which has yet occurred.

With regard to Salonika the only thing the present Government did was to reduce the force there by two divisions. In Mesopotamia there is only one white division in all, and in Egypt and Palestine together there are only two white divisions, and the rest are either Indians or mixed, with a very small proportion of British troops.

It is too early to state yet with accuracy our losses, because in a battle over such a wide front, fought with such intensity for over a fortnight, with vast numbers of men engaged, the losses sustained must be considerable. The claims of the enemy as to prisoners have been grossly exaggerated.

But still our losses are very great and our reserves have been called upon to a considerable extent to make up the wastage and refit the units, and if the drain continues on this

scale, a drain on the resources of reserves and of man-power, it must cause the deepest anxiety, unless we take immediate steps to replenish it.

The immediate necessity is relieved by the splendid and generous way and promptitude in which America has come to our aid, but they are simply lent to receive their training, with a view to their incorporation at the first suitable moment in the American Army in France.

I want the House to consider for a moment what the plans of the enemy may be as they are now revealed. The battle proves that the enemy has definitely decided to seek a military decision this year, whatever the consequences to himself.

There is no doubt he has overwhelming reasons. There is the economic condition of his country and the critical economic condition of his allies. He is now at the height of his power, and Russia is at the lowest, while America has not yet come in in its strength. So this year the enemy may put forth something which approaches his full strength. But soon he will grow feebler and weaker in comparison with the allied forces.

There are still seven or eight months within which the fighting can continue, and everything depends upon keeping our strength right to the end, whatever the strain upon our resources may be.

With the American aid we can do it. But even with American help we are prepared ourselves to make even greater sacrifices than we have hitherto made. I know what the Government wishes. I know also what will happen if the demand which the Government is putting forward is not responded to.

I will now give roughly some of the proposals we intend to make in order to increase the number of men available.

No one is likely to forget the fine response made by the miners at the beginning of the war or the splendid part they have taken in hundreds of battles since then. They have been loyal in meeting the present demand of 50,000 men and I am confident they would meet a further call upon them in the same spirit, in view of this great national emergency under which we are making it. The transport services also have been called upon to release the greatest possible number of men.

Further calls are to be made upon the civil service. It is proposed that no fit men below the age of 25 should be retained. That is the clean cut, and it is proposed that it shall be applied to other industries as well. When we are adding to the age and when we are extending the military age, it should not be said there are fit young men of 25 who are employed in the various industries of the country. This will bring the civil service into line and on a general level so far as a clean cut is concerned with the munitions industries.

Under an act passed in January of this year we are issuing orders cancelling all occupational exemptions by age blocks in specified occupations. That is the clean cut. The first of these orders is being laid on the table in the House today and other orders of the same power will follow. I know that the House will appreciate that it is not merely necessary to have men, but to have them quickly.

The Government, therefore, have shortened the length of the calling up notice from 14 days to seven. It may be necessary even to curtail appeals on medical grounds, but for the moment it is not proposed to do so.

I now turn to the new proposal embodied in the bill, which I beg leave to introduce today. Our first proposal is to raise the military age up to 50, and, in certain specified cases we ask for powers to raise it to 55, but that only when a man with special qualifications is needed. For instance, it may be necessary to use it in the case of medical men in order to secure their services. When you come to the question of raising the age to 50, it does not mean that men between 42 and 50 are necessarily to be taken in order to put them into the fighting line.

There are a good many services in the army which do not require the

very best physical material, and it would be very helpful to get men of this age to fill those services, in order to release younger and fitter men to enter the fighting line.

The proportion of men from 42 to 50 years of age whom we expect to be available is not very high—something like 7 per cent; that is, only 7 per cent. I only want to reassure people between 42 and 50 that all the men of that age are not going to be called up to the fighting line. I gave a sort of rough estimate that it would be only a small percentage of men of this age who will be likely to come under the provisions of the bill.

After reading a declaration of the Irish Party approving British participation in the war, he continued:

"May I also refer to a speech delivered by John Redmond at Mansion House, Dublin, when he was addressing a recruiting meeting there. He said:

"The heart of Ireland has been profoundly moved by the spectacle of the heroism and sufferings of Belgium. The other day in London I met Cardinal Archbishop Mercier and I took the liberty of promising him then that Ireland would bring her arms and her strength to avenge Louvain and to uphold and defend the integrity and independence of Belgium, Poland, Alsace-Lorraine and France."

Those are words for the Irish people to think over. There never was a war in which higher and nobler issues were at stake. I have heard some people speak of this war as an English and not an Irish war. That is absolutely and definitely untrue. Ireland's highest imperial interests are at stake.

The fact that America is in this war is the best proof. There are more Irishmen in the United States than there are in Ireland. They are all subject to conscription. 'Not by England!'

Irishmen in Great Britain are subject to conscription and so are Irishmen in Canada. Mr. Redmond in addressing this House on the Military Service Bill in 1916 said:

"Let me state what is my personal view on this matter of conscription. I am content to take the phrase used by the Prime Minister in his last speech and I am prepared to say that I will stick at nothing which is calculated to win this war, and this is the view, I am certain, of the people of Ireland."

Then he was opposed to that particular bill. But he said that with him conscription was not a question of principle; it was purely a question of necessity for the raising of men. I think the member for Mayo (Mr. Dillon) took substantially the same view in a speech which he delivered at the same time. The member said:

"We are now engaged in discussing an important political proposal for the country. Like the member for Waterford (Mr. Redmond) I view the thing from the point of necessity and expediency and in particular circumstances. I would not hesitate to support conscription tomorrow if I thought it was necessary to maintain liberty and if there was no conscription we ran the risk of losing the war."

Mr. Dillon interrupted: "That was conditional on Ireland having the liberty to decide her own fate, and if Irish liberty were at stake I certainly would not hesitate to support conscription."

"I do not want to enter into a controversy as to what my friend meant," continued the Premier, "but that is what he conveyed to the House, and if he will take the trouble to read the speech he will see that that is the case. Mr. Redmond himself, on the third reading, in delivering his speech, put it on the ground that we were fighting for small nationalities." ("He found that was not true," was the interjection of Mr. Devlin.)

The honorable member never challenged the justice of the war; on the contrary, he supported it, voted for it and supplies and voted for the declaration of war."

The Premier is going too far," interrupted Mr. Dillon. "I never challenged the justice of the war and I believed in the justice of the war and said so. I never voted for supplies

nor did anyone else in this House, for the vote was never taken. I never challenged the justice of the war and I do not challenge it now. The Premier is going too far when he says that, and most certainly I did vote for the war. I hold very strong opinions about the origin of the war."

"I am satisfied with the statements made by my honorable friend," continued Mr. Lloyd George. "He supported the justice of the war. If he believed it was an unjust war he never would have voted for it. May I say so quite respectfully and after a good deal of reflection and hesitation because after all one does not want to propose anything to raise controversy and trouble when, heaven knows, we have as much trouble as we can possibly deal with. I would not do it unless I thought it was just after great reflection."

"It is indefensible that you should ask young men of 18 years and married men of 35 and 40 with families, and even up to 50, in England, Scotland and Wales, and that you should compel them to fight for the freedom and independence of a small (Roman) Catholic nationality in Europe, while the young men of 20 to 25 in Ireland are under no obligation to take up arms for a cause which is just as much theirs as ours. It is not merely illogical, it is unjust."

"There is such a thing as justice for Scotland, England and Wales, and the emergency which Mr. Redmond contemplated, and which I still respectfully suggest the member for Mayo also contemplated, that we should not win this war without taking this measure, has arisen. President Wilson's dramatic decision in the last few days is the best proof that there is a special emergency with regard to Ireland."

Irish battalions and divisions, according to all testimony, have maintained the high honor and reputation of their native land and those battalions are sadly depleted and they are now filled, or half filled, with Englishmen. If it were merely England's battle, the young men of Ireland might regard that fact with indifference, but it is not. They are just as much concerned as the young men of England."

"Therefore, we propose to extend the Military Service Act to Ireland under the same conditions as in Great Britain. As there is no machinery in existence and no register has yet been completed in Ireland, it may take some weeks before actual enrollment begins. As soon as arrangements are complete the Government shall by an order in council put the act into immediate operation."

"That is a declaration of war against Ireland," interrupted William O'Brien, Nationalist member for Cork, and Michael Flavin, member for Kerry, added: "And Irishmen all over the world."

"Without delay," continued the Premier. "Meanwhile, we intend to invite Parliament to pass a measure for self-government for Ireland."

"You can keep it," said Alfred Byrne, Nationalist for Dublin.

"Let there be no misapprehension. Both questions will not hang together. Each must be taken on its merits," said the Premier.

"You can keep both," replied Mr. Byrne.

"Well," said the Premier, "if that is the view of Home Rule, it is a new view for Ireland. While Great Britain is fighting for national rights in Europe with all her reserves and strength she is prepared to concede the same rights in her own sphere of government. The report of the remarkable convention which has been held in Ireland and which has just brought its proceedings to a termination, affords the British Parliament another opportunity of approaching this vexed question with more hope of success."

Mr. Devlin interrupted the speaker on a point of order saying:

"This is not a matter of petty controversy; this is a matter of most vital importance to Ireland. My point of order is this and you need not try to howl me down because I will not sit down. You may try Prussian methods in Ireland, but you do not crush me here."

"I want you to know now on a point of order whether I am entitled to move

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that the House should report progress in dealing with the matter referring to conscription in Ireland until such time as a report of a national convention on conscription and on an Irish government is presented to the House of Commons.

The Speaker of the House: "The honorable member would be entitled to move an adjournment of debate during the course of the debate at the conclusion of the Prime Minister's speech, but he certainly could not put in a motion of that sort in the middle of the Prime Minister's speech."

"As I was saying," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "this convention has just terminated its labors, the Cabinet, of course, has not had time to consider that report because it has only just arrived. I understand it is reported by a majority, and I fear the majority is not such as to justify the Government in saying that it represents a substantial agreement. That means that the Government must accept the responsibility of submitting to Parliament, with such guidance as the convention's report affords, such proposals for the establishment of self-government in Ireland as they think just and which can, in their judgment, be carried without violent controversy."

"We propose, therefore, at an early date, to introduce such a measure into the House of Commons and to pass it into a law with the least possible delay. When the young men of Ireland have been brought in large numbers in the fighting line, it is important that they should feel they are not fighting to establish a right and a principle around which is denied to the land in which they live."

"I ought to say that appeals which have been addressed to the Dominions have produced a fine response. The Dominions already have furnished the Empire with something like 1,000,000 magnificent fighting men, and they are each and all taking the necessary steps to send more."

"The proposals which I am submitting to the House and to which I ask the House to give first reading, I say it will be possible to get through the House this week. Time presses every day and it is a matter of importance. We regret having to propose such extremely drastic recommendations which will injure so many trades, but having regard to the emergency, I say that no Government could accept the responsibility of proposing less."

"If by any chance or mischance this colossal battle went against us, I do not say the war would be over any more than it was when Great Britain fought against another attempt at military dominancy when Napoleon, having overthrown the armies of Europe, had the continent at his mercy."

"As long as we have a ship afloat, we shall not accept a German peace. But if the battle is won, as I believe it will be, the doom of Prussianism is sealed. The enemy has attacked at the height of his strength. We have been deserted by one powerful ally, and another and more powerful ally is not yet ready to put forth one-tenth of his might."

"But on the other hand this battle must exhaust the German reserves. The enemy's last call must be thrown in before this battle is over, and America is only now putting in the first installment of her first call."

"If we wish to avoid a war lasting for years this battle must be won now and to win it we must be ready to throw in all our resources. The men we propose taking today may well be the means of winning the decisive victory of the war and with these measures and with the promise of America we have no fear of the ultimate issue."

"We shall pass through many fluctuations of hope and despondency, perhaps, even in this battle. Let us go through the vicissitudes of this tremendous struggle with stout and steady hearts. We have had sad and critical days. In those days we had no ground for panic. We have had days when the outlook was brighter."

"Make no mistake; there is no cause yet for exultation, except in the valor of our troops. For a long time there will be cause, grave cause, for deep anxiety and there will always be to the end, cause for exertion and for sacrifice, and if these are given with the unstinted devotion with which our brave men in France are offering it, there will be cause for confidence in this country."

After the Premier had delivered his address, Mr. Asquith said that, as he believed, the gravest peril which ever menaced the Empire was now confronting it there was no sacrifice Parliament was not prepared to make. He appealed to the Premier to give a little more time for consideration of the bill.

Mr. Asquith said he would suspend judgment until he saw the bill in print. He invited every one to keep his mind and ears accessible to reasonable arguments. All the useful machinery, he added, could not be set up for weeks, perhaps for months.

At the close of Mr. Asquith's speech Joseph Devlin moved an adjournment and warned the Government that it was entering on a course of madness if it endeavored to enforce conscription on Ireland. Ireland, he said, had never been consulted on its willingness to pay this blood tax. If the Government would do justice to the Irish people, it would give them the free government of a free people.

After some debate Mr. Lloyd George asked that the motion be withdrawn so that the bill might be printed. John Dillon, supporting Mr. Devlin's motion, asked the Premier whether he had consulted anybody before taking this decision, if he had consulted a single Irish representative. If he had he should name the man.

Mr. Dillon said he hoped, for the sake of the war and for the sake of the Empire, that the methods of the War Cabinet in dealing with the war were different from its methods in dealing with Ireland.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, said that the only thing that interested him on the present occasion was the pressing necessities of the

country in relation to the war. He declared he asked himself what right had he as an Irish member to give his adhesion to a bill which called upon the people of Great Britain to make sacrifices most terrible in character, while Ireland should be absorbed. Such a thing could happen, he would hang his head for shame. Sir Edward said he regretted the bill had been mixed up with home rule. Conscription for Ireland, either right or wrong, ought not to be propped up by home rule.

Mr. Devlin's motion was defeated 323 to 80.

In the House of Lords Earl Curzon of Kedleston in making a statement similar to that of Mr. Lloyd George, said the United States had rendered greater assistance at this critical moment than the British and French governments had expected.

Earl Curzon said that the enemy's move might bring the war into the fifth year, though the Government for a long time had arrived at the conclusion that the war would continue into 1919.

"Another important decision taken by the allied Government I must also call the attention of the House to. It became more obvious after the battle than ever before that the allied armies were suffering from the fact that they were fighting as two separate armies and had to negotiate support with each other. Valuable time thus was lost. Some of us had been deeply impressed by this peril for some time and had done our best to avert it."

"But the inherent difficulties to be overcome are tremendous. There are national prejudices, national interests, professional prejudices and traditions. The inherent difficulties of getting two or three separate armies to fight as one are almost insurmountable, and it can only be done if public opinion in all these countries insist upon it as one condition of success. The Versailles conference was an effort at a remedy. How were the Versailles decisions carried out and the extent to which they were not carried out? This is not the time to inquire."

"I respectfully suggest to the House that no good would come at this stage in discussing the question. But if any one needed conviction as to the wisdom of that policy, this battle must have supplied it. We were so convinced—and the same thing applied to the French—of the importance of more complete strategic unity, that they agreed to the appointment of General Foch to the supreme direction of the strategy of all the allied armies on the western front."

"May I not say just one word about General Foch. It is not merely that he is one of the most brilliant soldiers in Europe, but there is this to be said about him. Foch is the man who when we were attacked and were in a bad plight at the first battle of Ypres rushed the French Army there and undoubtedly helped to win the great battle."

"There is no doubt about the loyalty and comradeship of General Foch. I have no doubt that this arrangement will be carried out not merely in the letter, but in the spirit. But it is the most important decision that has been taken in reference to the coming battle. This strategic unity is, I submit to the House, the fundamental condition of victory."

"I entreat the nation as a whole to stand united for the united control of the strategic operations of our armies at the front. We know how much depends upon unity of concentration. We are fighting a very powerful foe, who, in so far as he has triumphed, has triumphed mainly because of superior unity and the concentration of his strategic plans."

"There is another matter to which I should like to refer. It is the suggestion that our forces have been displaced on a subsidiary enterprise. Not a single division was sent from France to the east. With regard to Italy, had it not been for the fact that there are battalions of French and British divisions there, the Austrian Army would have been free to throw the whole of its strength on the western front."

**Situation in the Hedjaz**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In the House of Commons yesterday Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, referring to the situation in the Hedjaz, said the Sherif of Mecca, since his declaration of independence, had cleared 800 miles of the Red Sea coast of the enemy and accounted for 40,000 Turkish troops and his Government had inaugurated a new era of order and justice, unknown under Turkish rule.

**MEXICANS KILLED BY AMERICAN TROOPS**

EL PASO, Tex.—Three Mexican raiders were killed near Ft. Hancock, Tex., last night, when United States troops fired on a band of armed Mexicans who crossed the line, according to a message received here today. The Mexicans were found in the mesquite brush near the Mexican border.

United States troops located others of the raiding party on the American side and tried to run them down.

General Francisco Gonzales, with a column of federal cavalry, is marching toward the Big Bend border from Chihuahua City, it is officially announced. His arrival will complete the federal troop movement into the Olinda District, opposite the Big Bend. The federal troops concentration opposite the American border has caused American army officers to become unusually alert. The troop movement is not in the direction of San Antonio, where Villa's main band was reported on Monday. Instead it has been toward the border, and the theory expressed here is that the movement is part of a plan to prevent American troops from again crossing into Mexico after bandits.

## BRITISH PRESS ON MAN-POWER ISSUE

**Government Proposals Regarding Irish Conscription Meet With Both Strong Approval and Strong Disapproval**

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Press comment on the government man-power proposals, as outlined in the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd George yesterday, are sharply divided. Broadly speaking, the Unionist press strongly supports the proposed extension of conscription to Ireland, whilst the Liberal press denounces the policy. Some comments follow:

**The Times**  
No government measure has ever had a background more grim or a justification more imperative. We shall certainly not attempt, especially in the light of the latest news from France, to prejudice the attitude which the Nationalist members may ultimately adopt toward this obvious measure of justice to the rest of the United Kingdom and to the Irishmen of Canada and the United States.

**The Morning Post**  
The Morning Post rejoices that the Premier and his colleagues have resolved on a "straight, just and courageous policy" toward Ireland, but says the proposal to introduce a measure of Home Rule in Ireland is unwise and unjust, as it is an attempt to conciliate the irreconcilables.

**The Daily News**  
Mr. Lloyd George's plan for conscription in Ireland seems like "midsummer madness." For every battalion it brings us it will mean the loss of two needed to hold in check an indignant people stung once more into open rebellion.

**The Daily Chronicle**  
Setting aside the views of extreme Nationalist and Unionist partisans, one may doubt whether the simple introduction of those more centrally minded Irishmen who have worked so hard and so successfully for the triumph of the convention and the reunion of the Irish people who does not recognize that the attempt to enact Irish conscription, at this juncture, is a blunder and a catastrophe.

**The Daily Express**  
Mr. Lloyd George undoubtedly was voicing British opinion when he declared it was intolerable that young Irishmen should be left "to prosper and riot" when British manhood was mobilized for military service.

**The Manchester Guardian**  
The Manchester Guardian considers from the Premier's statement a case for raising the military age in Great Britain has not been made out. Assuming that the Germans have made up their minds either to succumb or triumph as a consequence of the present offensive, the newspaper says, that particular issue will be settled in one way or the other before the men of 40 and 50 are trained.

It asks whether it is worth while to disorganize the business of the country for the sake of 70,000 or 100,000 men six months hence. It believes American reinforcements will turn the balance and find it impossible to regard the raising of the age for service as a real contribution to the military problem. As for conscription in Ireland, it calls this the gravest decision announced in the Premier's speech and the one with the smallest attempt at justification. It continues: "A great measure of self-government has been elaborated and is about to be introduced. Conscription will ring its death knell before it is born. On the other hand, the condition of Ireland is far worse and the need of healing is far greater. The present proposal is a concession not to reason but to partisanship and prejudice. As a military measure it will not merely be useless but actively injurious. As a political measure it is folly at its highest power."

**The Freeman's Journal (Dublin)**  
The Government has gone mad. Mr. Lloyd George, the quondam Boer champion, announced the decision yesterday to carry the war into Ireland. Every one in Ireland knows what the result will be. The only supporters in Ireland of forcible conscription of Irishmen for the war are those who want to see Ireland reduced to a welter of confusion, in order that their own reactionary views may prevail.

**FURTHER EVIDENCE ON QUEBEC RIOT**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
QUEBEC, Que.—The most striking feature of the inquest necessitated by the recent riots, as it develops, is the hostility manifested by both jurymen and coroner toward the military who according to every indication are considered as responsible for the casualties by provoking the disturbers in going down to St. Rochs on the night in question. Major Barclay, representing the military, in fact, was obliged to protest on several occasions that he appeared to be placed upon the defense.

The first witness called to testify, yesterday, was General Landry, officer commanding the Fifth Military District, who proved to be the principal witness of the day. The main points touched on by General Landry were the nature of the orders given the soldiers in the efforts to suppress the rioting on the night in question. He said that 720 men, each supplied with twenty rounds of ammunition, had been dispatched to the scene of dis-

orders, with orders not to shoot unless told to do so by their officers. Orders were also given to the officers to refrain from shooting until the Riot Act had been read, and then only if absolutely necessary. Witness here gave startling evidence to the effect that the Riot Act had actually been read on Monday night, April 1, but did not state by whom it was read.

The witness said he could not state positively whether machine-guns were brought into play on the rioters. Referring to the conduct of the municipal police on the Saturday night previous, General Landry said that when he drove in his motor car before the Auditorium, his car was hit with lumps of ice; he saw three or four policemen standing by who did not seem to mind his being attacked. The witness related the doings of Thursday night, March 28, and his telephone conversation with Mayor Lavigne, who informed him at midnight that all trouble had ceased, which report, the witness said, he later found to have been incorrect, as the trouble lasted one hour after the Mayor telephoned, and he stated that it was during that hour that two Dominion policemen were seriously wounded.

On the following day, Friday, General Landry said the Mayor again telephoned, and he explained to the latter what mode of procedure to follow in order to procure the assistance of the militia, that it would be necessary to prepare certain documents and have them, signed by him, General Landry, and also by two justices of the peace. That same evening, witness said, the Mayor came to him with the documents unsigned by the justices, thereby losing a considerable amount of valuable time in calling out the militia.

## PENALTY NAMED FOR DISLOYALTY

**Senate Amendment Provides for Discharge of Government Employees if Found Guilty**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the Senate resumed consideration of the Sedition Bill today, a motion to table the amendment proposed by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, providing for the discharge of government appointive officers for violation of the provisions of the pending bill, was lost 27 to 26.

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, accused the Pennsylvania Senator of "having some official in mind" in introducing it.

Senator Penrose replied that he "had several men in mind."

Senator Overman declared the amendment was designed for the removal from office of one man. If a person were guilty of making disloyal utterances, he should be removed, he said, regardless of whether the bill was passed.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota said he understood the proposed amendment was to apply to cases like that of George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information.

After a brief debate, the Senate adopted a substitute for the amendment by Senator Jones of New Mexico. It provides that any employee or official in the executive branch of the Government who commits any disloyal act or utters any unpatriotic or disloyal language, or criticizes the army, the navy or the flag shall at once be dismissed from the service.

**ENEMY TRADING ACT VIOLATOR SENTENCED**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thomas Welsh, who was convicted on Monday of violating the Trading-with-the-enemy Act by bringing into the United States outside the mails a communication from Sinn Fein leaders in Ireland to their agents in the United States, was sentenced today by Federal Judge Hand to a year and a day in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

Welsh was employed on a steamship which arrived here last November. When approached by secret service agents after the vessel docked, he attempted to destroy the incriminating letter, but the torn pieces were saved and constituted an important part of the testimony during the trial.

**FARM FURLONGS FOR ENLISTED MEN**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives in Congress are receiving many inquiries from constituents asking for information as to the methods of procedure in obtaining furloughs for enlisted men to work on farms. Congressmen are answering the inquiries by telling them that the applications for these furloughs are not being passed upon in Washington, except as to specially qualified farming experts, and that when applications do come to Washington they are returned to the local board for action. The soldier's division commander makes the final decision.

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## WAR TAX INCREASES REPORTED BY BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—War taxes collected from the American people were \$56,076,000 in February and \$251,590,000 in the eight months since last July 1. These figures, reported today by the Internal Revenue Bureau, are the tax increases for those periods over the same periods of the year previous and represent substantially the result of heavier war levies.

Total internal revenue collections in February were \$59,130,000, and since July 1, 1917, \$549,962,000. This is only one-seventh of the \$3,400,000,000 total expected from tax sources, mainly income and excess profits taxes, before next July 1.

That many persons paid their income tax assessments four months before they were due is indicated by collections of \$12,029,000 from this source in February. Corporation income and excess profits tax collections were \$6,373,000.

Freight tax collections of \$4,625,000,

representing 8 per cent of freight payments, indicate that \$57,512,500 worth of hauling business was done by the railroads. Most of this probably was for January.

The month's passenger fare bill of the nation apparently was \$55,812,500 for aggregate collections from the 8 per cent tax on the cost of passenger tickets.

**TRACTORS AT WORK**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINDSOR, Ont.—Tractor experts are plowing up the old camp ground formerly used by the Canadian Scottish Borderers and the land will be planted with flax. The Jockey Club's infield will be sown with oats, the whole property increasing the production area by about 40 acres.

**CASUALTY LISTS TO BE ISSUED**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Baker has cabled the War Department to resume issuing casualty lists of the American expeditionary forces.

## VIGOROUS MEASURES AGAINST DEFEATISTS

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Vigorous measures are being taken against the "defeatists" for their attempts to spread a feeling of pessimism. A Russian tailor yesterday was sentenced to serve six weeks in prison for remarking, in a café, that France had sold out Russia and Rumania. M. Broutchoux, former secretary of the Radical Miners Union of the North, was arrested yesterday for speaking against the war while on a train.

The "defeatists" are few in number, and these isolated cases by no means indicate that pessimism is widespread. In fact, at no time since the war began has the country been more united and enthusiastic in support of the effort to carry on the fight to a victorious conclusion. Political controversy has ceased since the German attack began. Only an insignificant faction of the Socialist Party is making any show of opposition to the Government.

# Mid-Month List

# Columbia Records

**Nora Bayes Sings "Some Day They're Coming Home Again"**

Prima donna of the vaudeville stage—that's Nora Bayes by general consent. And she puts into her exclusively Columbia records the same happy spirit she puts across the footlights. Never has her clear, joyous voice been heard to better advantage than in this catchy, melodious song.

**Double Record A 6030—\$1.25**

**Just Think!**  
These Are Only a Few of the Mid-Month Specials

Valse in A flat	Percy Grainger	A6027
Polonaise in A flat major		\$1.50
A baby's prayer at twilight—Fox-trot	Princes' Band	A6029
Liberty Bell—Fox-trot		\$1.25
My Hawaii (You're calling me)	Louise, Ferera, and Greenus	A2500
"O Sole Mio" (Hawaiian instrumental)		75c



**Buy Liberty Bonds:**

**Help Win the War**

Men may be leaving this week, next week, every little while. They will be singing. You can hearten their songs by buying a Liberty Bond. You should buy a bond and another bond. Buy them today! You should buy with a song in your heart.

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## ACTIVITIES OF SINN FEINERS DEFENDED

San Francisco Roman Catholic Organ and United Irish Societies, Consisting of 64 Organizations, Uphold Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The presence of T. P. O'Connor, the Irish leader, on the Pacific Coast speaking in behalf of the western allies, has been the cause of a sharp controversy, in the course of which the United Irish Societies of San Francisco, consisting of 64 organizations and more than 50,000 American citizens, as well as the Monitor (Roman Catholic), the official organ of the archdiocese of San Francisco, have come out in defense of the Sinn Fein movement.

Garret W. McEnerney, a leading California attorney, at a recent dinner in honor of Mr. O'Connor, strongly denounced the Sinn Feiners, and said in effect that any financial or moral support given the Sinn Fein movement by Americans amounted to disloyalty and treason. This address and attitude have been keenly resented by Irish leaders as well as by the unanimous vote of a United Irish Societies' convention on Sunday with over 640 delegates present.

The Monitor, the official organ of the archdiocese of San Francisco, in an editorial on the McEnerney address, said in part:

"When Carson got his rifles from Germany and rebelled against home rule, the majority of people of Ireland began to assert their sovereign rights under the aegis of the Sinn Fein, and the death-knell of the National Party was rung. O'Connor belongs to a defunct and discredited party and may as well chant his nunc dimittis."

In reply to his critics, Mr. McEnerney says in part:

"The Sinn Feiners in Ireland and their adherents in America are anti-English and pro-German. The camouflage is not thick enough to hide that fact. The Sinn Feiners have been and are in a state of war against our ally. The conduct of Americans who have been promoting these Sinn Fein activities, since we entered the war, has been treasonable to the people and Government of this country."

"If the United Irish Societies desire to serve and not disserve this country, I suggest that they reconvene and ask the authorities at Washington to provide machinery for drafting into our armies all Irishmen between 21 and 31 now in this country, but not citizens thereof."

"Of course, the whole trouble with many of the young Irishmen is that they have been poison-gassed by Sinn Fein, and these same men are infected with disloyalty even to the country of their asylum because that country is in alliance with one whom they feel to be their hereditary foe."

"If the members of the United Irish Societies are for the complete triumph of British arms, let them begin at once a nation-wide agitation in favor of wholesale enlistments in Ireland and also for the complete pacification of Ireland, so that English troops now held in Ireland to maintain order may be added to the western line, strengthening the British army by wholesale Irish enlistments and the transfer of British troops from Ireland to France may save the whole allied cause, including America, and I suggest to the United Irish Societies that such an object is well worth the devotion of all loyal Americans."

William Boyle, California state president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and member of the San Francisco committee of 1000 directing the third Liberty Loan, in an address before the United Irish Societies convention, said in part:

"Now get in and help to get the Kaiser by buying Liberty bonds and don't waver a bit in your support of the Sinn Feiners, who are nothing more or less than the great majority of the people of Ireland, demanding the right to determine what sort of a Government they shall live under." He added that they must meet the sinister disloyal propaganda of such as would again rob Ireland by fighting it at every turn with the truth and their whole-hearted support of the ideals of President Wilson.

Walter McGovern, a San Francisco attorney, who was chairman of the Irish society convention, in replying to McEnerney's statement that it is reasonable to do anything to impair the efficiency of the British fighting forces, said:

"We answered that the enemies of Irish independence are the ones who are embarrassing the efficiency of the British fighting forces. Were England to practice what she preaches and give Ireland her independence, England's army of occupation in Ireland could be quickly released and sent into the trenches. In the light of past experience, the Sinn Feiners are right in opposing the exporting of food from Ireland. Ireland's products belong to the people of Ireland, and it is wrong to export food from Ireland so long as the Irish people are in want." He declared further that the Sinn Feiners were the progressives of Ireland, and likened them to the American minute men of '76.

In a statement given out yesterday, Mr. McGovern, in defending the Sinn Fein movement, said: "Sinn Fein consists of men of all shades of religious belief who unqualifiedly favor absolute religious freedom, which is very disconcerting to some of their enemies. The contest that now goes on in Ireland is the age-old fight between privilege and the people, with Sinn Fein representing the people."

NO DISTURBANCES IN MONTREAL  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Reports that attempts were to be made to stir up

trouble here in sympathy with the rioters at Quebec apparently had little foundation. Every precaution was taken, however, by the military and by the Dominion police to forestall agitators. Trains from Quebec have been watched, but so far, nothing has transpired to indicate an attempt to start trouble.

## WATERBURY HOUSING SITUATION CRITICIZED

HARTFORD, Conn.—A housing commission appointed by Governor Holcomb to inquire into conditions at Waterbury, a war munitions center, today submitted a report, which in conclusion declares that a small group of landlords has extracted the full advantage for themselves out of the economic situation and the imperative needs of the workmen.

The report credits a majority of the landlords with refusal to take advantage of the opportunity to charge extortionate rents. Many of the offending landlords besides charging high rents have maintained disgraceful conditions, it says.

The report shows that Waterbury increased by 6000 families in a given period, while housing facilities increased for only 2000. In 102 tenement rental inquiries the average percentage of increase was 84. In the renting of rooms the average increase was 81 per cent. Specific instances showed a five-small-room tenement used by a family of five and ten roomers (two beds in each room, except the kitchen) raised from \$13 to \$30; a three-room tenement from \$6.50 to \$16, and six-room tenements from \$15 to \$18, to \$35 to \$45.

The commission is able merely to report on the results of its inquiry. This was prompted by an appeal of Waterbury civic bodies to the Governor for such an inquiry.

## SCHOOLS ASKED TO HONOR SHAKESPEARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Schools throughout the United States are urged to celebrate the Shakespearean anniversary, April 23, with appropriate exercises, by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education.

Writing to educational institutions, he says: "Some weeks ago I received from Dr. Walter H. Page, our Ambassador to England, a letter renewing his suggestion of a year ago that I request all schools in the United States to observe April 23 as Shakespeare Day and to devote a little time to a fitting program in memory of the one English-speaking author best known to the world. I am in hearty sympathy with this suggestion, and hope it may be carried out in all schools of all grades, both public and private, in session at that time."

## CASE OF BISHOP JONES AGAIN TAKEN UP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The resignation of Bishop Paul Jones as head of the missionary province of Utah, presented last December at the request of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is under consideration by the house. He is accused of having uttered pacifist sentiments offensive to many churches in Utah, and with having associated with "questionable organizations," including the Peoples Council, of which he is declared to be a member. The conference was to decide whether Bishop Jones should retain the bishopric, his resignation having been submitted pending the result of the inquiry.

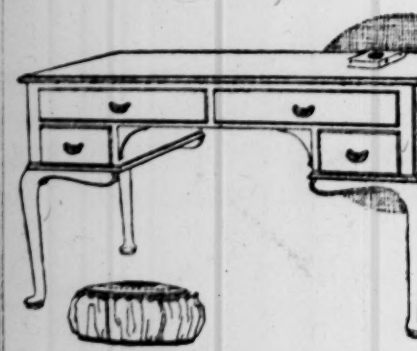
## FAILURES TO FILE TAX RETURNS UNCOVERED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thousands of cases of failures to file income tax returns have been uncovered by internal revenue agents and steps are being taken to compel both the filing of delinquent reports and the payment of the proper penalties.

Officials also have discovered that some companies and individuals reported incomes or excess profits too low and they will be forced to make supplemental reports.

## WEST INDIES FRUIT EMBARGO REPORTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Statements that the authorities of Cuba and the Isle of Pines had been informed by the United States Government that an embargo would become effective on April 14 against the importation of all fruits except bananas and pineapples from those islands into this country, were made by a steamship official arriving here on a vessel from Cuba. The purpose of the embargo, which will affect extensive crops of grapefruit and oranges, was said to be to facilitate the shipment of sugar.



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## SHIP CONTRACTOR TAKEN AS SUSPECT

Otto Jensen, President of Iron Works Handling Government Orders, Arrested on Charge of Espionage Act Violation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OAKLAND, Cal.—Otto Jensen, president of the Jensen Iron Works of this city, a concern which is handling government shipping contracts, has been arrested on the charge of violation of the Espionage Act. According to Assistant United States Attorney Casper Ornbau, evidence has been given before United States Commissioner Hayden to the effect that Jensen had made disloyal remarks, attacking President Wilson. Jensen was born in the United States but is of German parentage.

Hull Inspector Arrested  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Word has been received here that Capt. R. J. Paulsen, Deputy United States Inspector of hulls and boilers at Seattle, Wash., has been arrested and that his conduct is being investigated by the federal authorities. The immediate cause of his arrest was that while at a theater recently, he failed to rise when the national anthem was played.

## DEMAND FOR SKILLED WORKERS IS HEAVY

BOSTON, Mass.—Demand for skilled workers in United States war work continues heavy, and this month is expected to increase with the advance on the shipbuilding program at the Victory Plant, Squantum, and the work at the big South Boston war development, according to officials of the United States Government Employment Service, Tuesday. Statistics issued today show that 606 skilled workers were placed at work on government jobs through efforts of that office in March, at such places as the Charlestown Navy Yard, Watertown Arsenal, and Fore River Shipyard.

During March 11,380 people applied for work at the federal office, 3272 were sent to jobs and 2568 of them were actually placed. Of the number placed 317 were hired by street railways, and 19 by steam railroads. A total of 414 opportunities for employment were received at the office during March, calling for 3372 people. Thus the figures show that the federal office placed 2568 of the 3372 persons asked for by those employing labor.

## MEN CHARGED WITH PRO-GERMAN TALK

WORCESTER, Mass.—Henry Nyland and Oscar Wick were arrested here Tuesday on a charge of making pro-German remarks and disturbing the peace. Matthew Zostant was arrested, also charged with making remarks opposing the Liberty Loan. At both arrests crowds collected and threatened to assault the suspected German sympathizers. When a drive for the Liberty Loan was in progress at the shop where the first two men were employed, it is claimed that Nyland and Wick said: "Every American soldier ought to be killed. The Germans will lick them. We hope every American ship with every American soldier will be sent to the bottom."

Zostant is reported to have said: "Keep your money in your pockets. Bonds are a bluff. The Government asks for money, and gives you nothing."

## AIMS REVEALED BY SCHMIDT LETTERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Otto Herman Schmidt, formerly lieutenant in the German Army, has been arrested on a presidential warrant, and will be sent to Ft. McDowell and interned for the remainder of the war, on the charge of carrying on German propaganda in the United States, according to Charles G. Halliday, assistant United States attorney. Schmidt's activities, says the federal official, have been in connection with the Deutschnationaler Handlungsgesellschaft, an organization said to have 150,000 members in the United States.

One of the letters, said to have been written by Schmidt, points out the necessity of Germans remaining in different parts of the world for promoting German kultur and commerce. In a letter addressed to Herbert Brett Schneider, at Guayana, Chile, Schmidt is alleged to have written: "After peace is declared our work will just

begin. This I need not explain to you. Of course we are needed in Germany also, but far more on the shores of distant seas, as servants and pioneers of German kultur and commerce for which our brothers are fighting, because the heritage of Rome, that to the strong and pure belongs leadership, the right to rule was bequeathed to the Germans. For this was the flame of war kindled."

## BRITISH TANK AN AID TO RECRUITING

BOSTON, Mass.—The presence of the British war tank Britannia in Boston and vicinity has been a great incentive in the way of recruiting, as in other places where the tank has exhibited, and already more than 100 men, nearly all British subjects, have signed up in the service, most of whom state their action is due to witnessing the tank and its exhibitions. It is planned to have the tank go through a series of wire entanglements on the Common on Thursday afternoon, and today it is expected it will figure in a rally at the noon hour.

While in Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday, the Britannia performed feats before an immense gathering assembled at Crompton Park. A band from Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., played, and a flag was unfurled from the top of a new flagstaff. In the afternoon, Liberty bonds were sold from the deck of the tank, and later the officers and crew were tendered a dinner.

Upon its return from Worcester today, the Britannia was taken to its garage on Ferdinand Street, where it will undergo a few minor repairs. On Friday it will be taken to the Charlestown Navy Yard, where it will give an exhibition before Commandant Rush and officials, and on Saturday it will leave Boston for Providence, R. I., and thence to Buffalo.

## SUBSEA BOATS FROM AMERICA IN WAR ZONE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States submarines, primarily designed for operations off the home coasts, have crossed the Atlantic to engage in the common fight against German U-boats. They are now aiding allied naval forces, as are American destroyers and American naval airmen, and they have been in the war zone for several months. Some of the boats were driven far from their course. They showed up at different ports, but promptly put to sea again and reached their station.

## FURTHER INQUIRY IN FARE CONTEST URGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Officials of the Rhode Island Company on Tuesday notified members of the General Assembly that a six-cent fare will not be enough to relieve the company of its present financial burdens. Following this, Senator Troy, in a statement for the Democratic members of the Assembly asked for further investigation of the financial condition of the company before any increase is granted.

## PENSION INEQUALITIES SHOWN

BOSTON, Mass.—Inequalities in the pensioning of employees of state institutions were pointed out today to the legislative committee on Public Service by L. A. Foye, representing the Board of Retirement, as he advocated a change in the law which would remedy this situation. It was shown that in the computation of pensions the State did not take into consideration the compensation received by employees through the form of board and lodging. Other employees performing similar work but receiving higher wages because of the fact that they do not receive board and lodging are given a larger pension, he said.

## COAL QUESTIONS DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—State Fuel administrators east of the Mississippi met with the National Fuel Administrator today to discuss measures to relieve the fuel shortage. Questions of distribution of the existing supply and means of getting the public to order coal early were taken up.

## GRAFTON D. CUSHING ARRIVES

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Grafton D. Cushing, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, was among the 378 passengers aboard a French steamship just arrived.

## SENATE UPBRAIDED FOR LONG DELAYS

John Sharp Williams Declares United States Lawmakers Are Splitting Hairs While Fate of the Nation Is at Stake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Near the close of the Senate session on Tuesday, when Senator Penrose objected to a proposal for unanimous consent for the limitation of debate on the Overman bill, so that a vote could be had speedily, Senator John Sharp Williams took the Senate to task for its part in the general delay of the war machine.

Senator Penrose had said that he wanted to have at least a few minutes for unrestricted debate on the bill. Then ensued the criticism by Senator Williams. "We had upon this bill days of unrestricted debate," he said. "The Senate spent 48 hours trying to make up its mind whether it wanted to put the past participle 'calculated' or the past participle 'intended' into the bill. The Senate has stood here as a part of the national legislative body criticizing the executive for inefficiency, and yet this great august body spent 48 hours determining whether the word 'intended' or the word 'calculated' should appear in this proposed statute: twinedeeling and twinedeeling, camouflaging and trying to fool one another with the hope ultimately of fooling the American people. A few minutes of unrestricted debate; it is the unrestricted debate you had about it whether you should say 'intended,' or whether you should say 'calculated,' the only difference being that 'calculated' was objective and 'intended' was subjective. We stand here criticizing the Executive for inefficiency, and in the midst of a world war that involves human liberty and world democracy we have wasted 48 hours trying to find out whether we should say 'intended' or 'calculated.' Any man in the world might have gone to Bouvier's law dictionary and found out the difference between 'intended' and 'calculated' if he had been in earnest; if he had been sincere and if he had been really and truly patriotic."

"Do you think that you are fooling the American people? Do you think that the American people don't know the seriousness of the present situation in France and in Flanders? Do you think they are going to be patient with you for camouflaging and wasting time here?"

"You have had the opportunity, every minute since this bill was reported, either to vote it up or vote it down, and it does not make much difference which way you voted it. But you have chosen rather to waste time in splitting hairs, and at a time when the whole cause of the liberty of the world is at stake. Every now and then the Senator gets up to make a speech, and as if we were in the very bosom of peace he talks as if we were passing a statute for peace times. Why, Mr. President, laws are silent while war is being waged. What will it profit a man to save the liberty of the world; while he loses a place under the sun for democracy? Who cares a cent which one of the two words you put into the statute? I voted to leave 'calculated' in because it happened to be in the bill, but would have voted to leave 'intended' if it had been in the bill. I have no apologies to make for the fact or for having been a Democrat, and the Senator has none to make for having been a Republican, but I say at this moment—and I dare him to meet the challenge, and he and his party did not meet it in Wisconsin—that I have thrown democracy and republicanism behind me, that there is no partisanship of a party character on historic lines in America that binds me any more during this war. I shall vote in the State of Mississippi for any man who has been loyal to the United States Government during this war, and against any man that was disloyal."

"If you are unwilling to lend every available penny to your Government why needlessly shed the blood of our soldiers in France? I am asking you to buy bonds, to save something and thereby draw less heavily upon the general store of the country."

"The nation's job is to stop the Kaiser. It is going to stop him. There isn't room enough in the world for the German ideal and the American ideal. So long as America puts iron in her soul, American ideals will triumph."

## CEMENT BID REJECTED

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters today rejected bids to supply the city with 3500 barrels of Portland cement at the rate of \$3.25 a barrel on recommendation of Thomas J. Dawson, superintendent of supplies, who said that the price was unreasonably high. In 1917, it is said, this kind of cement was selling for \$2.30 a barrel and at the time the city announced that it was in the market for cement the price was \$2.67 a barrel.

BOSTON, Mass.—At a joint meeting of the executive and war emergency committees of the Boston Wool Trade Association, a resolution was adopted that until a definite reply is received from the Government in reference to its option of April 5, the Boston Wool Trade shall refrain from buying, offering, or selling all wool in the United States and also refrain from taking any consignments.

## WOOL TRADE DECIDES TO SUSPEND TRADING

BOSTON, Mass.—At a joint meeting of the executive and war emergency committees of the Boston Wool Trade Association, a resolution was adopted

## AGGRESSIVE I. W. W. DEFENSE OUTLINED

Counsel for Chicago Defendants Says Evidence at Trial Will Disclose Revolutionary Program of the Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Industrial Workers of the World are planning to bring out in their trial an expose of bad industrial conditions in this country, past and present, which will be nothing short of sensational. Their object in so doing will be to vindicate their revolutionary program.

This angle of the defense was made clear to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by George F. Vanderveer, counsel for the I. W. W. defendants, in discussing the case after one of the short court sessions a few days ago.

"We are against the wage system," declared Mr. Vanderveer. "Sure. And we believe in industrial rather than political means of securing industrial reform. Sure. It is set down fairly and squarely in our literature. There is no getting away from it. We advocate a revolutionary program, and we advocate direct action—action on the job, industrial action, the strike is its commonest phase—and we are going to bring in evidence here to show why."

"We are going to show that the I. W. W. was born of the terrible conditions of the Colorado strike of 1903 and 1904. The call for the formation of the I. W. W. was issued the fall of 1904, and the organization was formed the next year. We are going to show that worse than slavery exists in the South today—that in some road-gangs and other construction work they keep the Negroes in their hire by morphine and cocaine, selling it to them, and, by an agreement with competitors, refusing to sell it to the help of others. We are going to the bottom of industrial conditions in some parts of this country. The evidence we will introduce, which will be startling to those who are not familiar with such things, will not be I. W. W. literature, but it will be taken, much of it, from Government reports."

"This will be the most important labor hearing ever held in this country. I am simply surprised that the Government has allowed it to come to pass. The object of such a line of procedure, as already indicated, will be to prove that political action accomplishes too little, is often balked by capitalists, and is too slow. Mr. Vanderveer said. He cited the history of the eight-hour day in Colorado as an example. This law had been passed by the people several times, he said, only to be declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court, in the face of numerous decisions of equal or more weight in favor of the law; and the State did not get an eight-hour day, he declared, until the workers finally took it into their own hands, struck for it, and then quickly enough secured it."

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## CANDIDATE FOR COUNCIL

QUINCY, Mass.—Eugene R. Stone, former Mayor of Quincy, Tuesday announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Governor's Council. The present member from the first district, David L. Parker of New Bedford, has announced his intention of withdrawing from the council at the end of the present term.



## Garden Furniture

Has Its Spring Opening

Carrara Marble from Italy

We are extremely fortunate in having this beautiful garden furniture when shipments from Italy have stopped. Every piece was carved of Carrara marble just as it came from the quarry. Each piece was individually selected by our own representative. From the quarry outside of Florence, Italy, it came direct to Wanamaker's.

Ordinarily our prices are about what the wholesaler would charge us if we were to buy it in America. More than that, we have marked this collection at last year's old low prices, although prices have since advanced 50 per cent.

Benches, \$35 to \$185.  
Urns, \$20 to \$150.  
Fountains, \$50 to \$325.  
Lions, \$130 to \$300.  
Window boxes, \$16.50 to \$32.50.  
Sphinxes, \$300 pair. Tables, \$75.  
Bird baths, \$25 to \$35.  
Wall fountains, \$95 to \$120.  
Sun dial pedestals, \$35 and \$40.

American Art Concrete Furniture  
Practical garden furniture. Quite inexpensive. Guaranteed weather proof.  
Benches, \$24 to \$45.  
Window boxes, \$7.50 to \$17.50.  
Flower pots, \$3.50 to \$10.  
Fountains, \$50 to \$65.  
Bird baths, \$25 to \$35.  
Sun dial pedestals, \$12.50 to \$25 each.  
(Second Gallery, New Building)

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

STORE CLOSING AT 5 P. M.

## Many Women Prefer "Dix-Make" Dresses

—because they believe them to be the best. They always fit perfectly, look neat and wear for a long time. For the home—for the porch—for the garden—there are none better.

—The picture shows a splendid Dix-Make Dress that comes in assorted plaids at.....\$6.00  
—Another style is made of light figured percales in blue, green, lavender or black in light grounds, at \$3.50  
—Another comes in solid blue or gray chambray at.....\$3.50  
—Another comes in fine quality striped gingham, blue, pink or dark stripes, at.....\$4.50

Order in person or by mail from

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DENVER, COLORADO





## M. CLEMENCEAU AND SOCIALISTS

Ever Since Premier Took Office  
He Has Been Subject to a  
Running Socialist Fire

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—For some time past, ever, indeed, since the star of Clemenceau began to rise in the night sky of power again, a slow Socialist fire, not really harmful, but persistent and irritating to its objective, perhaps, has been kept up on the position occupied by the imperturbable Tiger. But this wonderful animal, which France, for patriotism and rugged strength, is learning to like more and more, has scarcely done so much as blink an eye upon the attackers. There have been cunning, discretion, and sometimes, as it has seemed to sympathizers, some justification in some of the criticisms. The bluntness of M. Clemenceau yields opportunities to critics, and it has done so in good measure with respect to the Premier's statements upon the much discussed league of nations. When M. Georges Clemenceau points to Germany and Belgium, and the mangling of foolish Russia, and asks if these are good signs for a league of nations, the Socialists declare that there is a kink in his idealism. There was the famous refusal of the passport: some cannot be prevented from saying that, at all events, if the Socialists had been permitted to go to Petrograd near the end of last year, when they earnestly pleaded to be allowed to go, to tell the Bolsheviks the plain truth about the ruin they were shaping for themselves and adjure them to beware of a separate peace, at all events the situation could not now have been worse for Russia, and for Russia in regard to the Allies, than it is, and it might conceivably have been better.

As we know, M. Clemenceau rejected that request, doing it in kindly terms which recognized the good intentions of the applicants. So from one point to another the Socialists have kept up their peevishness of the Tiger. The citizen Albert Thomas has been, perhaps, the least aggressive; the union sacrée is high in his mind, always, is discreet and careful, and there is a mellowness in his Socialist militancy. With others it is not the same. Upon the citizen Pierre Renaudel a considerable responsibility hangs, and it suits him well. M. Renaudel is of course, besides deputy for the Var, editor of L'Humanité, the organ of the party, and every day, or nearly, from headquarters in the Rue Montmartre one hears, as it were, the crackling of this Socialist fire. But one shot by chance has gone home as the others did not, and it made the Tiger leap into the air with a veritable roaring declaration in the Chamber that he makes war, makes war, makes war! Not since the day of his ministerial declaration a few weeks ago, when France called him back to power, has the Premier made such a stirring declaration, or one so vigorous with the faith and determination to victory such as has stirred his hearers to great enthusiasm. It was deeply characteristic; this rousing of the Tiger became as one of the events of the hour.

The citizen Renaudel had just been on a tour in the South, and was warmed to vigor by the genial sunshine of the department of the Var which he represents. He did not visit that region by the Riviera for the purpose of addressing public meetings in any formal manner, but in order to get into touch closely with the party supporters and see that they were all in a proper accord. This necessitated intimate statements rather than set speeches. So at Toulon, for instance, with the official Socialists gathered about him, he emphasized the necessity of this close contact at a time like this, when grave events are precipitated and when their adversaries were multiplying their efforts. All sections of the party, he said, should resume their public, political and social action. He went on to say that that did not mean that they should divide the country in the presence of the enemy, but it was indispensable that they should make their adversaries feel that they, the adversaries, did not represent the democracy and that they did not speak in its name. The work of the national defense must be continued; it need not be separated from international action. France attacked by Germany must defend herself, but she should avoid sowing the seeds of future wars. That, he said, was the thesis which was supported at the London inter-allied conference. That was the international action which would place the people of the central empires face to face with their responsibilities. If they accepted the peace of the peoples the war would soon come to an end.

The citizen Renaudel said that in the extension of the conflict he saw a proof that this war is indeed the last of wars, because the fact that today it is world-wide, brings forward at once every national problem, all of which must now be settled once for all, in conformity with the right of peoples to settle their own affairs. Contrary to the view of the German Chancellor, the citizen Renaudel is pleased with the addresses from the tribune of one nation to that of another, because they set the open diplomacy of peoples in opposition to secret diplomacy. Political problems, he then said, are not the only ones that should now occupy the attention of the Socialists because the economic problems are also very important by reason of the repercussions that they will make on the life of the peoples after the war. He promised to elaborate some of these points at a future date, and invited the sections of the party to adhere to the movement of Republican defense which is organized in the country.

M. Renaudel then returned to Paris, and a day or two later was full tilt against the Premier, not with success. It began with interpellations by M. Emile Constant on certain delays that had occurred in the transmission of documents to the proper quarters in the early stages of the Bolo business. M. Clemenceau responded that he was not then in power and could only be responsible for his own acts. M. Painlevé then came forward with explanations, and after a short debate M. Renaudel intervened and made some observations upon M. Clemenceau's responsibility, reproaching him for having done nothing against a press campaign which for four years, he said, had been waged against men concerned in directing the policy of France, concluding with the remark that the Premier was free to answer or not these words of the Socialists which were inspired by a patriotism equal to his own, but his persistent silence pointed to his responsibility.

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## CANADA'S FUEL SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The fuel situation in Canada was brought up in the House of Commons recently by the Hon. R. Lemieux, a French-Canadian lieutenant of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He declared the situation was an extremely serious one, and that Canada was practically at the mercy of any strike or other industrial disorganization in the United States. He remarked that the coal fields of the United States were not inexhaustible, and there might come a time when that country would place an embargo upon the export of coal. In 1916, Mr. Lemieux said, Canada had to import 17,580,603 tons of coal and nearly 300,000,000 imperial gallons of crude and refined oil products, these coming from the United States. In reply, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, said that a conference would be held shortly to consider methods of increasing coal production in Canada, and that one of the chief difficulties they would have to meet would be the problem of labor. Mr. Meighen spoke of the work which was being so well carried out by Mr. C. A. Magrath, the Fuel Controller.

## COMPLETION OF RAILWAY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

FT. McMURRAY, Alta.—Influence is being brought to bear on the Alberta Legislature to secure the completion of the Alberta and Great Waterways railway to Ft. McMurray this spring. Thousands of tons of freight, including oil boring machinery, and so forth, would utilize this route if the railroad were completed, and service established to this point at the head of navigation. Hundreds of homesteaders and tourists would also be served. The Ft. McMurray district contains valuable salt beds, and strong pressure of natural gas has been encountered while boring for oil which abounds in the north country.

## WOMEN VOLUNTEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Registration of experienced women to take the places of men who leave positions in the city to go out on the farms has commenced, with gratifying results. The women are being asked to volunteer for service in offices, stores, factories, on the land, and assisting the farm women with their household duties, the call being particularly for experienced business women to relieve men now working in the cities who have had farm experience, or who are desirous of assisting in the greater production campaign this summer.

## FURTHER ACTION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

STRATFORD, Ont.—At the annual meeting of the Perth County Temperance Alliance, a resolution was passed expressing appreciation of the action of the Dominion Parliament and the Ontario Legislature in providing present advanced temperance legislation, and at the same time recommending that the Dominion Government should commandeer the 15,000,000 gallons of spirituous liquor in the country for munitions, in order that all grain might be conserved for food.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE ISSUE IN FRANCE

Increasing Activity Has Been  
Shown Recently in Regard to  
the Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Increasing activity has been shown recently in France with regard to the question of woman suffrage. A bill has been introduced in the Chamber by M. Magniez, deputy for the Somme, demanding the vote for women in municipal, cantonal, legislative and senatorial elections on the same conditions as men. Another important step has been taken by the formation of a group for women's rights with M. Siegfried as president, M. Etienne Flaudin as secretary, and MM. Dolzy, Marin, Andreux, and Merlin as vice-presidents. The policy of the group includes the support of the following: (1) The municipal vote for women. (2) Admission of women to university degrees and employments. (3) Equal pay for equal work. (4) Substitution of the right of common property in the case of married couples when there is no marriage contract.

A deputation from the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, consisting of the President, Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, and members of the executive committee, was received at the Chamber of Deputies by the president, who, after thanking the deputies for receiving the deputation, spoke of the great importance of the suffrage issue to the formation of the group. He reviewed the international position of women's suffrage, telling of the great victories in England and America. The general secretary then explained the urgent need for carrying out this reform in France. Whilst they were ready, she said, as a first step, to accept the municipal vote that had been promised them, they demanded of the group for women's rights and from the reporter of the commission on universal suffrage that a clear pronouncement should be made in favor of full suffrage. They further insisted that the report prepared a year ago and approved by the commission should be presented without further delay by M. Flaudin. M. Flaudin gave the assurance that he would shortly present his report. The question was also raised of the electoral lists of women which should be prepared; and the deputation asked whether, since they were assured that they would have the municipal vote before the next elections, the group of women's rights would not see whether this considerable piece of work could not be begun at once, lest it should be left until it was too late.

A public meeting in favor of women's suffrage was held at the Salle des Sociétés Savantes in Paris, under the presidency of M. J. H. Moreau. Full political rights for women were demanded, the speakers including: Marcelle Crémieux, Edouard Valentin, and Jeanne Melin. The following resolution was also passed:

"French women, considering their intelligence equal to that of the women in Finland, Norway, Russia, who already have political rights; considering that the British House of Lords has passed the Woman Suffrage Bill in war time, faced by the disastrous results of masculine governments, demand of Parliament: (1) To prepare at once a Woman Suffrage Law, which shall give all women in possession of civil rights full political rights; (2) To give them eligibility to all legislative and administrative bodies, in equal numbers with men; (3) Not to revise any law, nor to reform the Constitution, until women can share in this work as enfranchised citizens."

## ITALY'S RELATION TO SOUTHERN SLAVS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The relations of Italy to the Southern Slav problem were touched upon by the former Minister, Signor Ruffini, in his recent speech to the Senate. Some people, he stated, had said that a change had taken place in Italian policy with regard to the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary. In reality there had not been a change, because the Italian Government had always been well-dis-

posed in its attitude toward this problem, but if there had been a change no blame could be attached to the fact. A change had indeed been brought about through the disruption of Russia as a political power, and this great fact had made a radical difference in the terms of the problem. The Slavs who had formerly looked eastward as if to a beacon and were, in some degree, hostile to Italy, now looked toward her. The Pan-Slavism, in the form of megalomania, gathering the Slavs round the Great Russia which had played the part of a scarecrow in the Eastern question, had disappeared. Both Pan-Slavism and Jugo-Slavism had been affected. The events in Russia had had the effect of clarifying intentions and aspirations. The two Slav groups, one of which aimed at autonomy and trialism within the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and the other at separation and the constitution of an independent Slav nucleus, now, after the Russian collapse and the recognition by the Central Empires of new ethnical groups, claimed the same treatment and full recognition of their independence. It was no longer a question of imperialistic ideas, but a matter of nationality, and the Italians ought to give it their serious consideration.

Some change had taken place in their own objectives, Signor Ruffini affirmed, but they could no longer aim at the dismemberment of Austria; they could have closer relations with the Slavs within the monarchy; this would give them a new strength which would constitute a decisive element when it came to the peace negotiations. It was desirable, therefore, that the facts concerning Italian and Slav relations should be clearly placed before the political authorities and the public opinion of the United States, and the Government should see that this was done, because it was clear that, when the time for peace negotiations came, the attitudes of peace would be those who had the clearest motives for entering the war, upon whom least pressure could be brought to bear and who were most feared by the enemy; and the United States fulfilled these conditions. The reasons for American intervention showed a lofty idealism. The North American republic would never yield to German oppression, and possessed powerful moral and material means for carrying on the war. The speaker therefore strongly advocated that special attention should be paid to the relations between Italy and America. The members of the Government who had composed the mission to the United States, on which so many hopes were based, should, he said, reaffirm their convictions as to better future relations between the two countries.

However, the Adriatic question might be settled, Italy must have friends among the Slavs. France had suffered because Thiers, fearing the constitution of two big states on the border of the country, rejected the basis of nationality and provoked a reaction in favor of Germany in Italy.

Signor Ruffini declared that he was, however, convinced that the idea of nationality would inevitably triumph as liberty of conscience had triumphed. Mamiani, Gioberti and Mazzini had, he affirmed, always advocated an understanding between Italy and the Slavs of the Austrian monarchy.

## MAPLE SIRUP IN OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—This season's maple sirup has just made its first appearance on the Ottawa market. In spite of the fact that there was a very considerable quantity on sale, the farmers bringing it in secured high prices. There were buyers in large quantities, and 50 cents a quart was easily obtainable. It is stated that there is every indication of a good "run," and that a very large amount of sirup will be marketed this season.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

COBourg, Ont.—The Board of Trade has passed a resolution asking the Government to pass the daylight-saving bill, to readjust the prices of grain, making wheat as profitable to grow as other cereals, and urging the registration of all labor and the conscription of aliens for whatever work they could best perform in the interests of the country.

## QUESTION OF HOME RULE IN INDIA

Views of Madras Chamber of  
Commerce and Madras Pro-  
vincial Congress Committee

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, has gone on from Calcutta to Madras, where he has received a further series of deputations from various bodies, Indian, Anglo-Indian and European, each addressing him upon the proposal to introduce political changes from the point of view of acquiescence in, or opposition to, the scheme known in broad outline as Home Rule. From these it would appear that Europeans and Anglo-Indians, or Eurasians, are solid in opposition to any immediate scheme of popular representative government. On the other side stand the Indians, who are more or less solid in favor of such a change, with one or two notable exceptions. The Muhammadans are by no means unanimous in favor of Home Rule, nor is the Indian Christian community, which is considerably larger in the Madras presidency than in Bengal or Bombay. The Home Rule movement has also had a curious effect upon the large non-Brahmin population of southern India. This element, fearing that the concession of Home Rule to India under present conditions would only tighten the yoke of the Brahmin upon its neck—a yoke from which it has recently begun to free itself—has taken up an attitude of determined opposition to any proposed change. With these exceptions, "educated Indian opinion in Madras is as strongly in favor of representative government as it is in Bengal."

The opposing points of view may perhaps be aptly illustrated by means of extracts from the addresses of two such bodies as the Madras Chamber of Commerce (European), on the one hand, and the Madras Provincial Congress Committee (Indian) on the other.

The Chamber says: "The Madras Chamber of Commerce is not a political body, and would prefer to keep aloof from political controversies, particularly in view of the present war conditions, but the proposals as formulated by the Indian National Congress and Moslem League, threaten grave danger to the stability of the present community in India, and the large body of Indians dependent on them, and make it imperative that bodies such as this Chamber should give expression to their opinions. The Chamber did not submit any detailed scheme of constitutional reform, nor was it of opinion that a comprehensive scheme of this nature was due, but was confined itself to the enunciation of

a few general principles, which it thought should govern political changes in India." In conclusion the address said: "The Chamber is of opinion that whatever scheme may be formulated eventually by the Home Government, the delays due to the carriage of the mail to and from India should be borne in mind, and at least six months' time be given to the public in India for criticism and discussion before effect is given to the scheme."

The Provincial Congress Committee said, in part: "We realize that complete self-government cannot be attained by a single stroke, and we are glad to have your assurance that a substantial step will now be taken toward realizing the object which all of us have in view. The Congress and the Moslem League have, after mature deliberation, formulated a scheme of constitutional reform which has been before the country for nearly a year, and has gained the approval of a vast majority of Indians of all creeds and communities. Our committee, as a constituent part of the Indian National Congress organization, is bound by that scheme, and has had, in fact, a large share in its original inception and discussion. We desire to urge that the grant of this scheme of reform constitutes the minimum of what is required in the interests and circumstances of the country. . . . We are aware that, as it is the scheme formulated by the Congress it will not fully satisfy all our present requirements, but we have limited ourselves to the demands outlined in the scheme, because we are anxious to lighten the difficulties which the Government has now to encounter in consequence of the fierce and selfish opposition of the so-called 'vested interests.'"

## MR. WICKWIRE'S PROPOSAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Hon. H. H. Wickwire, who was recently taken into the Government of Nova Scotia, and who is to have to do with the carrying out of the new highways program of the Government, is advocating that of the 900 German prisoners interned in Amherst, the physically fit should be placed at work in highway construction. Mr. Wickwire thinks the men should be given a fair remuneration and properly guarded and that placing them at work would not only be of advantage to the highways but would be a humane act. Those in charge of the prisoners say that many of them express an earnest desire to be put at some sort of useful employment. It is understood that Mr. Wickwire will bring the matter to the attention of the other members of the Provincial Government with a view toward influencing the necessary federal action.

## RELIABLE SHOE CO., Inc.

938-40 Jay Street, FRESNO, CALIF.  
Notice: Large RED CROSS SHOE advertisement in this issue. We are Fresno agents.

## HOME GARDENS MADE TOO EARLY

Inexperienced Gardeners Advised  
to Be Sure of Safe Planting  
Dates — Places Differ

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Home vegetable gardens are being planted prematurely in some communities in the northern part of the United States, according to advices to the United States Department of Agriculture. The department urges that inexperienced gardeners make themselves absolutely sure of the safe planting dates. They should consult with others more experienced, or should write to the gardening specialist of the department or their state colleges. Latitude is not a guide as to the earliest safe date, for one locality might be premature or even late for another on the same parallel.

Seed is scarce this year and the home gardener who plants too early loses not only his time, labor and money, but reduces the potential food stock of the nation.

Garden crops are divided into four groups with respect to time of planting the seeds or setting out the plants. First come early cabbage plants from hotbed of seed box, radishes, collards, onion sets, early smooth peas, kale, early potatoes, turnips and mustard.

Group 2, about two weeks later—Beets, parsnips, carrots, lettuce, saffron, spinach, wrinkled peas, cauliflower plants, celery seed, onion seed, parsley, sweet corn and Chinese cabbage.

Group 3, after two additional weeks—Snap beans, okra and tomato plants.

Group 4, when the ground is well warmed up—Lima beans, pepper plants, eggplant, cucumbers, melons, squash and sweet potatoes.

## EXTEND AERONAUTICS COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The course in the United States School of Military Aeronautics located at the local university—as well as in other aviation ground schools throughout the country—has been increased from eight to twelve weeks.

Exclusive Distributors of  
**Red Cross Shoes**  
In DETROIT, MICH.

P. J. Schmidt, 32 and 34  
Michigan Avenue

AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS

**RED CROSS SHOES**

FOR LADIES—ALL STYLES

WETTING SHOE STORE

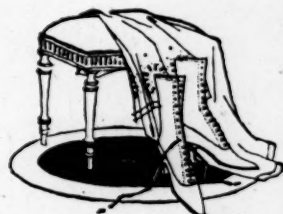
110 SO. SALINA STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

YAKIMA CASH STORE

417 West Yakima Ave., YAKIMA, WASH.

Authorized Agents for  
**RED CROSS SHOES**

One thing the war has proved  
about shoes



YEARS ago a shoe manufacturer perfected women's shoes that combined faultless style with absolute comfort—a thing which many women had come to believe was impossible. Hundreds of thousands of women tried these shoes—were convinced from the first day they wore them. But many others were still skeptical and said "It's just impossible. A shoe can be stylish or comfortable. It cannot be both."

Then came the war—and American women took up their share of the work without a moment's hesitation. But they gave serious thought to their clothing—particularly their shoes. They said we must have comfort in shoes, we are not going to have our service to our country interfered with. They began to scrutinize their shoe purchases

more carefully, they remembered reading, and hearing other women talk, about a shoe that came in the smartest of new models, yet that absolutely never gave a moment of discomfort. Thousands of women tried on a pair of Red Cross Shoes for the first time—bought them for their smart appearance, hardly daring to hope that they really would be comfortable. And these women found they had banished the necessity of "breaking in" new shoes! And without sacrificing one jot of style, as the shoes pictured below show! Thus the greater care in buying that the war has fostered in American women—the insistence on getting a sensible as well as a beautiful thing—has proved beyond a doubt to thousands that a stylish shoe can be comfortable.

## Write for Footwear Style Guide

—sent without charge. Illustrates and describes many of the most popular priced models, each the standard of value at its price. With the book we will send you the name of your Red Cross dealer, or tell you how to order direct. Address

THE KROHN-FECHHEIMER CO.  
559 Dandridge Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

The "JETHRA." The work of a master designer—fashioned in working patent—so ultra-smart oxford.



You can't fully appreciate the "BONITA" until you see the unusual charm it gives to your foot. Black soft grained kid.



The "VICTORIA." Trim, snug fitting and yet so comfortable—you'd get unusual pleasure in wearing this new oxford of dark tan calf.



"Bends with your foot." TRADE MARK



Red Cross Shoe

## AMERICA'S LEADER

**Beaded Tip**  
SHOE LACES

Are Made to Stand the Wear

Beware of Imitations

LOOK ON THE WRAPPER FOR  
TRADE BEADED MARK

At Shoe Stores and Bootblacks.



**B. SIEGEL**  
CORNER WOODWARD & STATE  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
No Connection With Any Other Store.

**SUITS**  
of Character

For Women at  
**\$35.00**

The care and taste for which our buying organization enjoys a widely famed reputation is demonstrated in a collection of both strictly tailored and dressy suit styles. Developed in smart Heather Mixtures, Wool Jersey, Gabardine, Silvertones, Poiré Twills, and Novelty Suitings in all the wanted colors.



## ASSESSMENTS ON FISH SALES ENDED

Stockholders of New England Fish Exchange Abandon Practice to Prevent Which Legislature Took Action Tuesday

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Assessment on the sales of fish at the state-owned fish pier in South Boston, which has been the custom of the New England Fish Exchange since its establishment in 1908, ceased last Friday, although the legislative committee investigating the fish industry of this city took steps on Tuesday toward permanently stopping the practice. Addison C. Burnham, attorney for the exchange, explained in a letter to the legislative committee today, that the stockholders of the organization voted such action last week. Mr. Burnham pointed out that the fish exchange would have made the step public through the inquiry, if it had been given an opportunity, but the sessions were so taken up by the committee that the announcement has been delayed.

A question which many consumers, doubtless, ask is whether this step will lower the price of fish to them. Dealers along the fish pier are unwilling to predict what may happen as they try to explain that the rule of "supply and demand" governs the prices arbitrarily. Although it has been brought out in the inquiry in the State House that the cost to the consumers of the catch of New England has been increased approximately 10 per cent, through this practice of assessment, fish dealers generally do not look for any such drop in prices with the abandonment of the custom.

Mr. Burnham, who explains the assessment as a loan to the dealers by themselves to provide a general fund for the advancement of the fish industry, says that the way which the assessment should have been regarded by the dealers would not have included it in the retail price—although individual and irresponsible dealers may have done so. He says that when the exchange was started, the dealers decided on this plan of gauging a member's ability of contributing to the general fund, by taxing his business. This fund was used for booming the fish trade, bettering market conditions, but Mr. Burnham adds that with the present impetus given the trade through the greater demand of fish to take the place of meats needed abroad, such an assessment is unnecessary. The tax amounted to one-quarter of a cent a pound for groundfish and a trifle more for the larger fish.

The inquiry at the State House showed Tuesday that the total collected amounted to \$3,000,000, of which about \$2,300,000 have been returned to the dealers. This amount returned, explains the attorney, came from the dealers as a loan so they were entitled to it. Men along the waterfront agree with this statement, but add that if the assessment was used to increase the price of fish through an additional "handling cost," some of the return should have come to the consumer in the shape of low, or even normal prices.

The purpose of the assessment was to create a fund for the development of the fish industry, but in the 10 years in which it has been in operation, and during which the fund reached a total of \$3,173,507, only \$538,011 have been expended for "any purpose which can be said to have contributed to such a development." On the other hand, the 41 fish dealers have distributed \$2,307,597 among themselves, leaving \$327,599 still in the treasury.

## MUSIC

### Auer Violin Recital

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Leopold Auer, violinist—First Boston appearance, Symphony Hall, evening of April 9, 1918. Mme. Wanda Bogutzka-Shein played the piano accompaniments. The program: Sonata for violin in A major, Handel; andante, C major, and gavotte, E major, Bach; concerto, E major, sonata for violin in G major, Locatelli; serenade and vivace, Haydn-Auer; chaconne, Vitali.

BOSTON, Mass.—Those who heard the program of old violin music in Symphony Hall, on Tuesday evening, must have easily understood why the man who did the playing is the most renowned violin teacher of the day. They must have confessed that, whatever may have been the shortcomings of the performance in certain points of technical control, the old music itself was presented with an expository power that is not to be matched. They must have gone home telling their friends that while they could hear richer tone, stricter pitch and more brilliant execution almost any day, they could not hope again soon to hear such clear-headed setting forth of the contents of masterworks, such ingratiating dialogue of melody with melody, such persuasive balance of phrase against phrase and such truthful contrast of gently spoken and loudly spoken note.

Old violin music, masterfully phrased—that is the story. For is not the Eighteenth Century, accurately speaking, the period of the violin? And is not phrasing, really, the whole problem of violin playing? Bach, early in the century, and Nardini, late, may be said to sum up the time of the ascendancy of the violin in its pure solo character. And within the time of these composers, Leopold Auer, the teacher of Elman, Zimbalist, Brown and Heifetz, confines, in the main, the program which he is presenting before audiences in the United States. His list of selections contains nothing from the Nineteenth Century, when the violin became primarily a voice in a choir instead of a genuinely independent and self-sustaining voice. His list contains nothing, moreover, out of the Paganini caprices, with their emphasis on mechanical tricks; nothing, either, from the Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Brahms repertory of concertos, with their exaltation of the performer above the instrument.

That Mr. Auer is first of all a teacher and an expositor, the Boston public recognized by its comparatively light attendance on this occasion. Such interpretative fruit, probably, as his work bears is to be found altogether in the playing of his pupils. And the value of that is still to be assessed.

The Petrograd professor has undoubtedly turned out from his studio some remarkable young men and young women. He has perhaps sent upon the concert stage none but have made a success. They can all interpret music, more or less, as well as play the fiddle. But there still remains to be settled the question as to what the success amounts to, and as to how far the interpretation ranges. It is quite uncertain that the most acclaimed of the pupils are anything but great sensations. From possibly only one of them, Mr. Zimbalist, can it be said at this moment that a contribution to the artistic sum of things has come.

### Sjoselius Song Recital

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Mme. Alice Sjoselius, Soprano—Recital in Steinert Hall, with Richard Hageman playing the piano accompaniments; afternoon of April 9. The program: "Siciliana," Scarlatti; "Arietta," Pergolesi; "Deh vieni, non tardar," Mozart; Swedish folk songs, traditional; "April Song" and "Rain," Bartholomew; "The Shepherdess," Horemans; "Rhapsodie," Campbell-Tipton; modern Scandinavian and Finnish songs, Jette, Beckman, Stenhamner and Alfvén; "Long Ago, Sweetheart Mine," MacDowell; "Tranquillity," Foote; "The Maiden and the Butterfly," Chadwick; "An Open Secret," Woodman.

BOSTON, Mass.—Mme. Sjoselius, at her appearance in Steinert Hall on Tuesday afternoon, with Richard Hageman assisting as accompanist, proved to have a soprano, or perhaps mezzo-soprano, voice of rich, powerful and varied tone and of dramatic interpretative tendencies. Singing pieces in Scandinavian languages, she gave hearers who could not tell what her actual words meant a clear idea of the thought of the poems, merely by her musical accent. She greatly helped such listeners, too, by putting into their hands translations of her texts. Singing songs in English, she gave pleasure, notwithstanding slight roughness of pronunciation. Singing old airs in Italian, she gave the impression of an artist well schooled in the department of vocalization and well advised in the department of phrasing.

## FUNDS IN TREASURY FOR LIBERTY BONDS

BOSTON, Mass.—A vote to use uninvested funds now in the treasury for the purchase of Liberty bonds was passed at the monthly meeting of the general officers of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held at the state headquarters, 641 Massachusetts Avenue, Tuesday. Plans were made for the coming state convention to be held in Leominster the latter part of October and it was voted to invite the national president, Miss Anna Gordon, to be present on one of the evenings.

Delegates from the "Young Peoples' branches all over the State will be present at a conference to be held in Phillips Church, South Boston, Saturday afternoon, April 13, and on April 23 this branch will give a pageant at the welcome home to be tendered to Daniel Polling in Tremont Temple. It was proposed to give a welcome home to Mrs. Emma H. Howland, now working for the National Union in Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and Prof. John A. Nichols, who has worked for the prohibition movement in Great Britain.

Much gratitude was expressed at this meeting over the ratification of the Prohibition Amendment in which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union helped with the work and one of the definite objects of the drive now on for \$50,000 war welfare fund will be to help other states in this way.

### FLAG IS DESECRATED

QUINCY, Mass.—Police officials are conducting an investigation to discover the person or persons who forced an entrance into the locker building at Merrymount Park some time during Sunday, and desecrated an American flag which flew from the flagstaff of the building last summer. The blue field was entirely torn away from the stripes and is missing.

### MILITARY TRAINING OPPOSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Universal military training was opposed by James H. VanSickle, superintendent of Springfield schools and Francis T. McSherry, superintendent of Holyoke schools, at a meeting of the Hampshire County Woman's Club, in the auditorium Tuesday. Both men, however, urged physical education in the public schools.

## A Wartime Cabinet for Your New Recipes

WARTIME has brought a thousand new recipes into being. The editors of this cabinet to keep your recipes in an accessible, systematic manner. Contains 100 5x8-inch ruled cards, perforated so they will hang up. 25 guide cards printed to classify bread, meats, etc.

In oak, postpaid, \$1.00  
In leather, postpaid, 1.25  
BAIRD-NORTH CO.  
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware,  
Leather Goods and Novelties  
201 Broad Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## NEARLY 10,000 MEN FOR CAMP DEVENS

Next Draft Quota Will Commence to Arrive at Cantonment April 26 and Probably Will Go to the Depot Brigade

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—According to official estimates, approximately 2700 Negroes, most of them from the South, and nearly 7000 white recruits will arrive here in the next draft quota which will commence coming into the cantonment beginning on April 26. At the outset, all the men will go into the depot brigade, with probable transfers later. Another battalion of the brigade, the sixth, will probably be turned over to the Negroes, many of whom it is stated, will be housed in tents. Hundreds of tents have already been ordered. It is reported, and these will be used to accommodate the men who cannot be lodged in the barracks. The incoming quota will be composed of the following: Massachusetts, 5604 men; Maine, 919; Vermont, 421; Florida, 2236; Negroes; Rhode Island, 35; New York, 104; New Hampshire, 2; Connecticut, 209.

An order has been issued warning officers and men to refrain from talking of the movements of troops or other military matters in public, or where those not in the service of the United States or her allies are likely to overhear them. It is stated that considerable information has in some way leaked out from time to time.

Four officers constitute an examining board appointed to ascertain the fitness of students of the officers training school, the members being Maj. Leonard Unger, Capt. John S. Mulliken, Lieut. Patrick J. Manning, and Contract Surgeon Horace K. Boutwell. Under the direction of Capt. C. F. Sullivan of Boston, Mass., the three hundred second mounted train was put through drill on Tuesday, the combat and supply wagons constituting a long line in the parade field.

Next week, Lieutenant-Colonel Romney plans to have rifle firing as an accompaniment to the bayonet charge over the assault course. The men will fire into the "enemy" trenches as well as charge with their bayonets, and the practice will be directed by Captain Goddard and Lieutenant Ingalls. A new snipers' range is nearly completed, and will soon be available for use.

Members of the officers' training school spent Tuesday night in the trenches, two platoons of men being opposed to each other in different trenches, where several combat maneuvers were successfully worked out. First-Lieut. Arthur S. Peabody, Harvard '16 of Brookline, Mass., has assumed duty as adjutant of the sixth battalion, and First-Lieut. Henry G. Chambers of Newton, Mass., is now assistant division personnel officer. Joseph C. Grey of Boston, Mass., first secretary of the American legation in Berlin, addressed the officers of the division in the Liberty Theater on Tuesday, relating his experiences while in that country.

## Jewish Volunteers

British-Canadian Mission Plans for Reception to 500 Men

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The British-Canadian recruiting mission has completed plans for a mass meeting in recognition of 500 Jewish volunteers on their way to Windsor, N. S., who will arrive in this city on Thursday morning, and which will be held on the Common during the noon hour. The men are from New York, Philadelphia, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y., and cities in the eastern part of the country, and they will eventually join the Jewish battalion of the British Army for service in Palestine.

Immediately upon their arrival at the South Station the recruits will be met by the committee for the Jewish Legion, and luncheon will be served, after which they will march to Park Square, where they will form behind the British tank Britannia, parading through Boylston and Tremont streets to the Common. In this city the New York delegation will be joined by about 50 Jewish recruits from Boston and vicinity, and all will leave for Windsor that evening at 7:30 o'clock. At 2 o'clock the recruits will be served with dinner by the South End branch of the Red Shield, under the direction of Max Salvin, in Ruggles Hall, at the corner of Ruggles and Washington streets.

In the afternoon at 4:30 o'clock the men will again parade, starting at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, and marching through Harrison Avenue, Essex, Washington, and Canal streets to the West End. A big open-air mass meeting will follow at

the corner of Chambers and Eaton streets, which will continue until the men entrain.

Tufts College Instruction  
BOSTON, Mass.—According to an announcement made to the Tufts College undergraduate body, 100 soldiers in the national army will start courses of instruction in engineering at that institution on May 1. The men will be billeted in West Hall, one of the college dormitories, which has been closed owing to coal shortage, and special courses will be given by Tufts professors and the regular college equipment will be utilized. The training of the men will not interfere with the regular college courses, although it is planned to have the senior class men of the engineering school conclude their course early in order to make room for the soldiers in the laboratories.

## MERCHANT MARINE ACTIVITY IS URGED

National Marine League Leader Tells Rotary Club of Necessity for After-War Readiness

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Necessity for work in preparing the merchant marine of the United States for activity after the war was urged by David H. Lamberton of New York, of the National Marine League of the United States, at the meeting of the Rotary Club at the Boston City Club today.

Mr. Lamberton announced the establishment in the Little Building of this city of the New England agency under the National Marine League. The office is in charge of Mr. Lamberton and George L. Pray. Mr. Lamberton reviewed the losses on account of the U-boat campaign and the necessity of cooperative work in more than making up for the ships sunk in the German undersea campaign.

"Under the present United States navigation laws, there is no inducement for American capital to enter into the shipbuilding business. A modification of the present laws, however, is expected, but the prior need is the creation of a public opinion that will compel a revival of the American navigating spirit. The existence of an aggressive organization for the purpose of directing a campaign of education is found in the National Marine League of the United States," Mr. Lamberton said, and then described in detail the purposes of the league, which he said is supported wholly by contributions.

"No man can foretell," he continued, "the changes and readjustments that will come politically, industrially and commercially after this war shall have been fought to a finish, but this one change through our shipbuilding program is a moral certainty: The United States will have a fleet of carrier ships logically convertible into an American merchant marine exceeded in size by that of no other nation in the world."

"The crowning peace prize of the arbitration by armies and navies can be partaken in by the United States only through the possession and timely operation of an adequate merchant marine that shall take national advantage of the freedom of the seas secured at such awful price."

"Shall the people of the United States domestically continue to let the cause of an American merchant marine drift like a derelict down into some gurgling sea, or will they arouse themselves to an opportunity that can come but once in the life of any nation?"

CONFIRM ANCHORIA TORPEDOING  
AN ATLANTIC PORT—Reports that the Anchor Line steamship Anchoria (British), bound from Glasgow to New York, presumably in ballast, was torpedoed and beached off the Irish coast April 7, were confirmed in responsible shipping quarters today.

## It Is a Mistake

To Use Inferior Yarns

For knitting garments for our Soldier and Sailor Boys. Remember nothing is too good for our boys who are fighting our battles.

ALL THE Regulation Colors for Army and Navy Khaki, Olive Drab, Navy, Light Grey Oxford, Dark Grey Oxford, Natural for Socks.

At Lowest Possible Prices

For All Wool Yarns

A full line of Silk Fleece and Angora Silk in the most beautiful tints and shades obtainable. New effects adapted to the coming season. Why Put Your Labor on Inferior Yarn and Get Low Results? It costs only a few cents more to buy a superior yarn and get high results.

Samples and Price List Mailed Free Upon Request

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Dealer in High-Grade Yarns  
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Walk-Over SHOES  
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New York City  
170 Broadway  
1173 75 Broadway  
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612 W. 181st St.  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—207 Main St.  
Brooklyn  
1355 Broadway  
565 7 Fulton St.  
5406 Ave. C  
Newark, N. J.—705 Broad St.  
557 Melrose Ave.  
Yonkers, N. Y.  
D. N. Broadway

## G. A. R. MEMBERS IN FINAL SESSIONS

Springfield, Mass., Invited Massachusetts Department to Go There Next Year

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—An invitation from the Massachusetts Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, assembled for its fifty-second annual encampment in this city today, to hold the April, 1919, meeting in Springfield was received from Horace Goodwin, senior vice-commander-elect of the department. Mr. Goodwin is a member of post 16 in the Western Massachusetts city. General sentiment seemed to favor continuation of the meetings in Boston, and action on the invitation was postponed until later this afternoon.

Mrs. Florence Haynes of Salem, past department commander of the Women's Relief Corps, brought greeting to the convention this morning and Mrs. Flora S. Chapin of Worcester, department president-elect, presented a report of the work of the corps for last year. Daniel E. Denny, retiring commander of the department, was presented with a diamond studded badge by members of his staff.

Elections at the encampment Tuesday afternoon at Pannell Hall were in every case made by unanimous approval of the nominations, there being but one man out for each office. Edwin P. Stanley of Manchester follows Daniel E. Denny as Department Commander. George W. Wilder of Boston was elected Senior Vice-Department Commander; Horace Goodwin of Springfield as Junior Vice-Department Commander; Seth M. Hall of Worcester as chaplain; Walter E. Swan of George W. Pratt, Benjamin A. Ham, Charles A. Thompson and Francis A. Ireland as council of administration.

The national commander-in-chief, Orlando A. Somers of Indianapolis, arriving in the city in the morning, was escorted by his chief of staff, Past Department Commander George A. Hosley, to the Soldiers Home in Chelsea, where he was given a strong welcome. During the afternoon the commander-in-chief attended the encampment at Pannell Hall and gave an address in which he said that the Smoot Pension Bill now before Congress was a most liberal one and urged that every comrade let his senators and representatives know of the soldiers' interest in the matter. This bill provides for a minimum pension of \$30 per month for a comrade 72 years old who served 90 days and a maximum of \$40 a month for two years or more of service.

In the early evening Commander-in-Chief Somers and staff were entertained at a reception and dinner given in their honor at the Revere House. The Massachusetts division, Sons of Veterans were also in annual encampment Tuesday at Tremont Temple. This was attended by Commander-in-Chief F. T. F. Johnson of Washington and National Secretary H. H. Harmon of Reading, Pa. Retiring Division Commander Ernest W. Homan reported that 500 members were now in the war service of the United States, and that \$3000 had been given toward war funds.

### Women's Relief Corps

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Installation of officers this afternoon brought the business proceedings of the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Massachusetts Department Woman's Relief Corps to a close, but it will be followed this evening by a public reception.



### CHICAGO

Walk-Over Shoe Stores  
131 South State Street

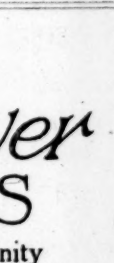
Men's and Women's Shoes  
Exclusive Men's Shop 14 S. Dearborn St.

Exclusive Woman's Shop 4700 Sheridan Rd.



MILWAUKEE  
Walk-Over Boot Shop  
Located in Plankinton Arcade  
137-139 GRAND AVENUE

Walk-Over  
Shoes for Men and Women  
of Critical Taste  
Welcott's Walk-Over Boot Shop  
Billings, Mont.



tion and camp fire in the Shawmut Congregational Church.

The morning session was devoted largely to the reception of fraternal delegates from other patriotic organizations convening in Boston, the G. A. R., which sent two delegations, the Sons of Veterans and the Daughters of Veterans. Mrs. Anna Henry of Brookline was elected chaplain.

At the annual election yesterday, Mrs. Flora S. Chapin of Worcester was elected president and Mrs. Agnes H. Parker of Watertown senior vice-president; Mrs. M. Eunice Coolidge of Athol junior vice-president and Mrs. Fannie M. Jones of Somerville, treasurer.

Mrs. Jones reported that \$2821.18 were in the general fund. The total cash in all funds, she said, was \$7147.57.

### Ladies of the G. A. R.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. Frances C. Linnell of Somerville was elected president of the Massachusetts Department, Ladies of the G. A. R., meeting in annual convention yesterday at the American House. Mrs. Edna Ware of Worcester was made senior vice-president and Mrs. Sarah Peabody of Lowell, junior vice-president.

### Daughters of Veterans

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—A membership of nearly 3000 was reported at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Department, Daughters of Veterans, held yesterday in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple. Miss Anna B. Norton of Dorchester was elected president and Mrs. Mabel H. Fuller of Malden senior vice-president. Mrs. Margaret F. Smith of Dorchester was elected junior vice-president; Mrs. Xelis de Bos of Springfield, chaplain; Mrs. Nellie M. Goodwin of Roxbury, inspector; Mrs. May Eldridge of Wakefield, patriotic instructor.

### Sons of Veterans Auxiliary

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—In honor of the division officers the Massachusetts Sons of Veterans Auxiliary gave a supper, reception and party last evening at the Hotel Bellevue. The president, Mrs. Mabelle Ham, presided. Among the speakers were the national president, Miss Mayme E. Dwyer of New York; Mrs. Blanche Beverstock of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Margaret L. Waters of Woburn.

## STATES TO BE AIDED TO QUELL DISORDER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal cooperation in suppressing disorderly and disorder in Illinois is promised by Attorney-General Gregory in response to a request from Governor Lowden. Special agents of the Department of Justice will be assigned to advise with state officials and aid in the conduct of investigations.

In announcing the Attorney-General's decision department officials let it be known that he was prepared to lend similar assistance to other states desiring it.

### COTTON GOODS CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the cotton manufacturing industry met here today with the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board to take up the stabilization of cotton goods prices. Heavy government purchases have disorganized the market, and manufacturers asked for the conference.

## REVISED PRIORITY LIST GIVEN OUT

Industries Named by War Board Which Will Get Preferential Treatment in Coal Supply and Transportation Facilities

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Industries Board issued a revised priority list under which industries will get coal and railway transportation. It precludes preferential treatment to any plant which does not have a substantial percentage of products of exceptional importance.

Following is the list of industries which will have preferential treatment, but the order in which they appear does not indicate particular priority. The intention is to treat all these alike, and to decide individual cases on merits if need arise.

Plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing aircraft or supplies; ammunition for the United States and the Allies; army and navy cantonments and camps, small arms, chemicals, coke for domestic consumers, electrical equipment, electrodes, explosives, farm implements, ferro-alloys, fertilizers, fire bricks, food for human consumption, food containers, gas, gas-product machinery, guns, steel, jute and cotton bags, iron and steel (blast furnaces and foundries), laundries, machine tools, mines, mining tools and equipment, newspapers and periodicals, oil, refineries (mineral and vegetable), oil-well equipment and supplies, refrigeration, seeds (except flower seeds), bunker coal (not including pleasure craft), ships, ship supplies and equipment, soap, steel plants and rolling mills, tanning plants (except for patent leather), tanning extracts, tin plate, twine binder, and rope, wire rope and rope wire.

In issuing the list, the board announced that it would not restrict arbitrarily the transportation of coal supplies or any of the less essential industries, and that it would go no further than assuring them for those regarded as more essential. This, however, will operate to cut off transportation and fuel for the less essentials if there is not enough to go around. Automobile plants are not in the new list.

### MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Plans for the farm work at Mt. Holyoke College next summer, as announced Tuesday, include the growing of enough vegetables to supply the college for an entire year. This amounts to quantities corresponding to 2000 bushels of potatoes and 5000 cans each of tomatoes, corn and beans. About 25 acres are to be cultivated by squads of 24 girls working four weeks at a time. The hours will be for six hours a day, six days a week. Working for 20 cents an hour and paying \$6.50 a week for room and board, the volunteers will make about 70 cents a week.

### SERVICE FLAG IS RAISED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—In honor of instructors and students of the Dorchester High School who have entered the service a service flag of 150 stars was raised at the Dorchester High School yesterday afternoon.

Our Army officers' smooth, uncapped, shining boots have notably increased the demand for Walk-Over plain-toe shoes for civilians. To the comfort of an officer's shoe, this Walk-Over last adds the style required by the business man. And therein is expressed the distinction desired by those men who will wear only a plain-toe shoe.

Walk-Over Shoes are manufactured at Campello, Brockton, Mass., are sold in all the important towns and cities of the world, and the world over bear the same trade-mark.

WALK-OVER SHOPS  
A. H. Howe & Sons  
170 Tremont St.  
378 Washington St.  
Boston  
2359 Washington St.  
Roxbury



## BILL TO FORTIFY INHERITANCE TAX

Massachusetts Commissioner Asks Legislature to Amend Present Law Which Is Said to Allow of Many Evasions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Following the example of 32 states of the union, the Tax Commissioner of Massachusetts has asked the Legislature to amend the Inheritance Tax Law so that it shall apply to property deliberately given away by a person whose survivors would ordinarily get it through his last will and testament or other probate court proceedings, and thus put a stop to what is considered the most frequently practiced of the various methods of evading the tax.

Last year the state of Massachusetts obtained from its inheritance tax about \$3,500,000. The year before about \$2,500,000. How much more than this it would have received if it had got all it was supposed to be entitled to, officials in charge of such affairs declined to estimate, but they admitted that having compared the taxable estates in many cases with what they had had reason to expect them to be, they had come to the conclusion that the State was losing heavily, and that a good deal of evasion was being practiced. The most common device, under the law as it is at present, they say, is that of the person who transfers his property.

The law now covers gifts to survivors as well as property that is owned jointly and intended to pass to the survivor without further proceedings; but there is nothing in it to prevent a person giving away his property outright. In the affidavit which must be furnished to the tax commissioner, the administrator or executor of an estate is required to state whether the person made any deeds, grants or gifts intended to take effect later, or owned jointly with others any property, or left any marked envelopes or other property intended to be delivered later.

It has become evident to the tax commissioner's office that these provisions have not been sufficient to prevent evasion, and furthermore that failure to include in the law a prohibition such as the Legislature now is asked to enact, may cause it to operate unfairly. A man may have made a fortune in the state of Massachusetts, and resided in it and enjoyed its benefits for years, and if he chooses to give his property to some one else the State gets nothing under the inheritance tax; whereas it will get the tax from the estate of a man who has resided within its jurisdiction and enjoyed its advantages and protection but a short time, who gives it away through a will or allows it to be distributed through the channels of the probate court. As some see it, the latter may be said to be penalized for retaining possession of his property.

The proposed amendment, which merely broadens the application of the present law to include late gifts of the character described, is copied directly from the law in the other states which have such legislation where it is said to have proved a powerful deterrent against evasion of the tax. At present it is in the Ways and Means Committee of the House, having received a favorable report from the Committee on Taxation. It has not yet gone to the Senate.

## SOUTH AFRICA IS AFTER COAL TRADE

Would-Be Revival of the United States in Commercial Relations With Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Ever since the opening of a line of Japanese steamships between this port and Yokohama, calling at Cape Town, the South African Government has been carrying on a lively campaign for closer commercial relations with the Argentine. The newspapers have given much space recently to a long report that was made to the Union Government of South Africa by Alwyn Zoutendyk, special trade commissioner here for the South African Government. Mr. Zoutendyk has just returned to Buenos Aires to continue his campaign after a short trip home to place before his Government the results of his investigations to date.

Mr. Zoutendyk has informed his Government that there is an opportunity for business in Argentina and has recommended that special efforts be made to take over the coal trade which has been in the hands of the United States since the war began. He has insisted to big coal buyers here that the South African coal is better than American coal and almost as good as Cardiff coal, and has now asked his Government to second his efforts and so assure the conquest of this important trade. He says:

"The Argentine Government has three collieries and these are now engaged in carrying coal from the United States. I had lengthy interviews with the Minister of Marine and Rear-Admiral Rojo Torres, the chief of the Transport Department, with a view of inducing them to send their colliers to South Africa instead of to the United States. During one of my interviews they led me to believe that they would send at least one ship for a trial cargo and requested me to ascertain whether the Union Government would temporarily remove the embargo. While I was waiting a reply to my cablegram, the Government availed itself of a very tempting offer for the charter of the then only available collier for cargo to the United States to return with coal for the Government."

Mr. Zoutendyk refers to the bad

reputation of South African coal, which he says is due to the fact that a few shipments which were sent to this country were sent by speculators and was of a very poor quality. He then continues: "Coal is today selling in the Argentine at \$42 gold a ton and it would be a good investment for the Government or the Coal Owners Association in their own interests to charter or to purchase a steamer, even at today's inflated prices, to carry cargoes of coal as an advertisement."

## PLANS FOR HUMANE DAY IN SCHOOLS

BOSTON, Mass.—At the regular monthly meeting of directors of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held Tuesday, President Rowley announced that the superintendent of the Boston public schools had sent an announcement to the teachers of the city, calling their attention to the observance of Humane Day in the schools on Friday of this week, as the schools of Boston will be closed during next week. Other schools in the State will observe Tuesday, April 16, as Humane Day, the society having issued a special pamphlet which has been distributed to about 14,000 teachers in grammar schools above the second grade. Plans have been made to have window cards put into stores in the large cities of the State, calling attention to Be Kind to Animals Week, which begins April 15, and literature has been sent to hundreds of clergymen urging the observance of April 21 as Humane Sunday.

From 15 field workers employed throughout the United States, and from volunteers, 824 new Bands of Mercy were reported in March. The total number of Bands of Mercy to date is 113,207.

## COMMERCE CHAMBERS' REPORTS PRESENTED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Reports which reflected the summarized observation of organized commerce of the United States on its relations with the Government in the last year were read here at a meeting of the national counselors or heads of committees, preliminary to the sixth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States here.

The reports of the following committees were presented: "War Pay Rolls," F. A. Seibert, Akron, O., chairman; "Industrial Relations," Henry P. Kendall, Boston, chairman; "Organization Service Bureau," S. C. Mead, Milwaukee, Wis., chairman; "Daylight Saving," A. Lincoln Eliene, Boston, chairman; "Budget and Efficiency," W. L. Clause, Pittsburgh, Pa., chairman; and "Statistics," A. W. Douglas, St. Louis, Mo., chairman.

## RECRUITING FARM LABOR FOR SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Field officers chosen by the authorities at Washington will recruit labor for farmers in this State and will seek to relieve the situation by recruiting women for light truck farming, fruit picking and packing. High school boys and college students will be enrolled after the school session ends. A special farm service division is to be created within the employment office at Norfolk, Va. The labor shortage, it is said, is caused by several thousand farm helpers leaving to work at war activities in other states.

## ALLEGED DISLOYALTY INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
CONCORD, N. H.—The Concord City Government has voted to make an investigation of alleged disloyalty to the country by certain of its employees. Mayor Charles J. French has appointed an investigating committee. At a hearing before the aldermen, the name of a member of the police force was mentioned. The charge was made that this policeman had engaged in pro-German talk. Mayor French says that he has the resignation of this policeman in his hands, to take effect April 15, but the resignation has not been formally filed.

## SEEDING BEGUN IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
MACLEOD, Alta.—Seeding operations in the Macleod district have commenced. The ground is breaking in fine shape, and a bumper crop is anticipated.

## AMUSEMENTS

**Gerard Film**  
"My Four Years in Germany"  
NEW, STUNNING, THRILLING  
First Time Shown in Boston  
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE  
Thursday, April 11, 8 P.M.

GOV. McALL and MAYOR PETERS Will Speak  
Free exhibition to Liberty Loan workers.  
Public admitted to vacant seats after 8 o'clock.  
Seats not taken by Liberty Loan workers will be delivered in order of application after 2 P. M. Thursday, at Room 259, 7 Water Street.  
LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE OF NEW ENGLAND

JORDAN HALL  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, at 8:15  
RECEIVED by  
MINERVA  
**KOMENARSKI**  
CONTRALTO  
Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c  
Jordan Hall

## ORIENTAL ISSUE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Bill Calculated to Raise the Question Is Shelved in the Provincial Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—An attempt by J. H. Hawthornthwaite, the only Labor member of the British Columbia Legislature to provide, by means of a bill, for regulating employment in dangerous industries has failed through government opposition to the measure, which, it was contended, was ultra vires of the Province. Mr. Hawthornthwaite sought to have provision made so that no person who failed to read or write in the English language, or in any language of Europe, should be employed in coal mines, powder works, saw mills, quarries, metalliferous mines, cement works, shingle mills, canneries, sash and door factories and planing mills.

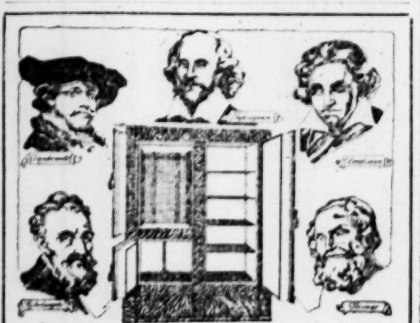
He admitted in introducing the measure, it was chiefly aimed at Orientals. This brought to the fore the Oriental problem which, from time to time, has attained such prominence in British Columbia. Government speakers pointed out the attempt to resurrect this question was being made in view of the present world struggle and that because of the close relation between British and Japan it was a studied insult to the latter nation. The Premier, Mr. Oliver, announced that the Japanese representatives in the Province had voiced their country's objection to the passage of the bill in view of the existing treaty between Japan and Britain.

The Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, was the chief speaker for the Government in moving a six months' postponement of the bill, a resolution subsequently adopted and which means the disappearance of the bill. He recalled some of the outstanding features of the Oriental question in Canada showing how the Provincial Legislature had always exhibited a deep interest in it, and as public sentiment crystallized, had become more and more insistent in its views against further immigration from the Orient.

He told how, out of respect to public opinion in British Columbia, the Federal Government had placed a head tax of \$50 on all Chinese entering Canada, subsequently increased to \$100 and then to \$500. Japan, however, could not be treated in this way. She had adopted Western methods and opened her ports to foreign commerce, becoming in a marvellously short time a great power. But in 1907 a direct agreement had been entered into between Canada and Japan whereby the latter Government took effective means to restrict immigration to Canada. This treaty-agreement had been carried out to the letter. In dealing with this aspect of the subject, Mr. Sloan said the Pacific seaboard of Canada had been guarded by the Japanese Navy in the present war and Japan has taken a large and active part in the world-wide operations of the mighty conflict.

Reverting to the text of the bill, the Hon. Mr. Sloan pointed out that on three occasions in the history of the United States the presidential veto was exercised to prevent enactment by Congress of legislation that would restrict immigration by the application of a literacy test. The last time was by President Wilson, who has declared the test "embodies a radical departure from the traditional and long established policy of the country." The proposed bill, Mr. Sloan said, while pretending to put up one bar against Oriental employment, would open the gates to a motley flood of alien labor of questionable origin, and would withdraw, in the matter of miners, the safeguard that the applicant for a certificate must have knowledge of the English language. Thus enemy aliens and men of Central European nationalities whose sympathies in the war were opposed to those of the people of the Province would be admitted freely into the industrial plants of British Columbia if able to pass a test in their native language.

The debate on the bill was wound up by Premier Oliver who declared, if proceeded with, it would be ultra vires of the Legislature. In this critical



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Ordinary products never come from a master's workshop.

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time of the Empire's history, when, allied with Japan, whose warships were guarding Canadian shores, and in the face of treaty rights and more-over in the face of the protest just received from Japan's representatives, the bill, the Premier said, was nothing short of an insult, a studied insult. On a division being taken, the bill was given a six months' postponement by a large majority.

## KANSAS SEIZES LIQUOR CARRIERS

Motor Cars Used in Illicit Traffic Must Be Destroyed, According to Supreme Court Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—If a motor car is used to supply liquor in Kansas and is discovered it must be destroyed by the local officials, the same as they are required to destroy the bottles, barrels, kegs and other appliances used by a bootlegger in carrying on his business. This is the decision of the Kansas Supreme Court, rendered in the suit of Burrton Allison against the police officers of Hutchinson. Allison was a jitney driver in that city and the police suspected that he was doing a thriving business in handling liquors. They made a raid under the Search and Seizure Law and captured Allison and his car. In the tool boxes and in special places built under the seats and hidden in the springs of the cushions were found considerable quantities of liquor in small bottles convenient for quick sale.

The police not only confiscated the liquor, but took the motor car down to the police station and locked it up along with the liquor. Allison then went into the courts to get his motor car back and now the courts say he is not entitled to it and shall not have it, the motor car itself comprising a part of the appurtenances in making the sales of liquor, and therefore the car must be handled in the same way as the liquor and the bottles and the same way as if the police had captured a bar and ice chest and any other fixtures of a well regulated saloon.

This means that the car must be destroyed. It may be that the courts will have to ask the Legislature for some authority to sell motor cars caught in the raids, instead of breaking them up as is required of all liquor layouts that may be taken in raids. Anything that is used in connection with the sale of liquor in Kansas is to be regarded as an outlaw and must be destroyed. It cannot be kept for any purpose and it cannot be sold.

The decision means the holding of half a dozen motor cars and double that many buggies and wagons that have been captured by officers in the last few months and have been held waiting a decision in the Allison case.

## SWIFT'S NEW YORK EGG BUSINESS SUSPENDED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Laying the rule that a company which buys food products from a producer at a price which it knows to be unreasonable becomes the medium by which the excessive charge is passed along to the consumer, the United States Food Administration on Tuesday approved the order of the Federal Food Board of New York directing Swift & Co. to suspend all dealings in eggs in New York City for a 30-day period.

Swift & Co. purchased 12 carloads of eggs through Zinn & Co., from Wood & ... of Iowa. The price paid to Wood & Co. was held to be excessive. Zinn & Co. must suspend dealing in eggs for seven days. The Food Administration ruled that the companies shall apply to the purchase of Liberty bonds of the present issue a sum equal to the margin between the price paid for the eggs and the average selling price, and turn the bonds over to the American Red Cross. Swift & Co. must purchase approximately \$3000 worth of bonds.



**Pure Wool—Plus Smart Styles—Plus**

MANY clothes-shops give you pure wool and smart style, but there are two things which are not so common—Stein-Bloch Tailoring and my Superior Individual Service.

At \$25 to \$45, I give you tailoring, which compares favorably with the finest made-to-measure garments and which makes all but the finest seem tawdry.

Superior individual service here means my own close and constant attention to fit and becomingness.

**JOHN DAVID**  
STEIN-BOCH SMART CLOTHES  
Broadway at 32nd Street  
NEW YORK

## RECESS INQUIRY INTO EDUCATION

Massachusetts Legislative Committee Proposes an Investigation Into Methods in All Institutions Supported by State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Investigation of educational methods in Massachusetts by a special recess committee of the Legislature is favored by the Committee on Education, which has reported in the House of Representatives a resolve providing the necessary authority. The proposed committee would sit during the coming summer and fall and study the system of education, conditions in all educational institutions supported by the State, or by the State in connection with counties, cities and towns.

Broad powers for the committee are contemplated in the resolve, which would require a report of the investigation to be filed with the Legislature next January. A committee of nine members is proposed, comprising two senators, four representatives and three others to be appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Executive Council.

In the Senate a bill was passed on Tuesday, equalizing the distribution of state-aid among small towns of Massachusetts for educational purposes. The measure, introduced by Senator Churchill of Amherst, applies to towns of 500 or less families and, without costing the State any more, is designed to furnish high school education for more children than are now provided for.

Under the bill, towns spending an average of \$4 to \$5 annually per \$1000 of local taxation would be reimbursed one-half the amount spent for sending pupils to high schools in other communities. If the average was between \$5 and \$6 the reimbursement would amount to three-fourths of the amount spent, while if the average was above \$6 the entire amount would be reimbursed.

The Senate enacted, after a sharp debate, a bill to prevent employers from receiving gratuities given to employees for checking clothing. A bill to extend the provisions of the domestic business corporation tax for one year was defeated.

In the House an order by Mr. Quigley of Chelsea, requesting the Public Service Commission to postpone action on increased fares on the Bay State Street Railway until pending legislation has been disposed of, was rejected.

The Committee on Railroads reported leave to withdraw on the bill for electrification of the Union Freight Railroad.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Radcliffe Athletic Association held a meet Tuesday night in the gymnasium. The seniors led in the total score, with the

sophomores a close second; the juniors came third and the freshmen brought up the rear. The seniors celebrated with a snake dance and victory songs. The Radcliffe dormitory girls have voted unanimously to give up all wheat products for the rest of the year. Friday afternoon and night and Saturday afternoon three original plays will be given in Agassiz Theater. The first play is entitled "Eternal Rome," by Ruth Chorpennig '20; the second, "Two Fingers and a Thumb," by Hester Sharkey '18; and the third play, "East of the Sun and West of the Moon," by Ethel Kidder '19. All performances will be open to the public.

## JEWS IN POLAND IN NEED OF AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Conditions in Poland are described as appalling, and as especially desperate since the discontinuance of American relief funds, in a report received by the Joint Distribution Committee for Jewish Relief, from its branch in The Netherlands.

The report says the Jewish population suffers much more than the non-Jewish. The majority of the Jews are city folks. The shops and factories are closed, and there is no employment for them. The non-Jews are accepted as workers on public improvements, roads, ditches, etc. The Jews are almost excluded, with the exception of a few who find work with Jewish contractors.

At present (the report is dated Dec. 25, 1917) the compulsory labor system had been succeeded by a voluntary one, which is proving more satisfactory. Most of the volunteer workers, it is said, are machinists, and are working in Germany. It is pointed out that the salt trade, until recently in the hands of the Jews, is now monopolized by the Polish Government. The Jews, being approximately 15 per cent of the population, are allowed 15 per cent of the salt stores, the rest of the trade being given over to non-Jewish traders called into activity by this regulation.

The report cites the great need for food and clothing. Some clothing has been sent to Poland from neutral countries, and the French Government has given permission, it is said, to ship a limited supply of rice there. The report expresses the hope that Washington will be interested in the need.

## MINERS' DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Representatives of the United Mine Workers waited on the Premier, Mr. Stewart, to present the amendment to the mine act as passed at their recent convention. Chief among these were arrangements for inspection. They also ask a minimum wage of \$4.08, which is being obtained at some of the mines now through their agreements, but is not universal. One of their requests was that their secretaries be given power to act as inspectors in the mines.

## PRICE-FIXING FOR COTTON IS SOUGHT

Commission of Experts Is Recommended by Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Appointment of a commission of experts to fix the price of cotton and regulate the supply and shipment of it in order to prevent profiteering is urged by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange in a resolution to the President of the United States, adopted Tuesday. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, The Government price fixing and regulation of the staple products of the nation now include government control of food and fuel; and

"Whereas, Cotton being one of the principal and most staple crops of the country and the only one of national importance that remains without a fixed price and governmental regulation of supply and shipment; and

"Whereas, The price of cotton having soared unregulated and uncontrolled 'in the run-away market' until it is now 400 per cent greater than the base price of recent years; and

"Whereas, This exorbitant price has become a serious menace to many important industries, as well as a great hardship to the wage-earning people and others of the country, through the high cost of clothing and other manufactured products; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby petition the President of the United States to appoint a commission of experts to fix the price of cotton and properly regulate the supply and shipment of it so as to stabilize the market and prevent hoarding and manipulation by 'profiteers' who force cotton to prohibitive prices, thereby menacing the highest interests of the nation."

## SAVING FOR SAKE OF BREWERIES OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—The Lincoln Women's Club, said to be the largest in the country, has wired a strong protest to the Administration against being compelled as homekeepers to conserve foodstuffs for the benefit of the brewers. The protest reads:

"We, the members of the Lincoln Women's Club, representing approximately 1911 homekeepers of Lincoln, Neb., vigorously protest at continuance of the policy of the Government of the United States in allowing the use of grains, fruits and fuel for the manufacture of intoxicating drinks. 'We are willing to go the limit in sacrificing or our soldiers, but we resent any enforced system of saving for the benefit of the breweries.'"

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Patriotic subscribers to the Third Liberty Loan at our Booth will directly aid the great War Charities, as James McCreery & Co. will give to such Charities one dollar for each subscriber. Moreover, each subscriber is privileged to select from a list of various war relief funds which he will find at the Booth the one to which we are to give the one dollar.

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"MC CREERY SILKS"

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5,000 Yards of Superior Quality Double Width

BLACK CREPE METEOR

yard 1.75 regularly 2.50

15,000 Yards  
COTTON VOILE

Handsome Printed Dress Voiles.—crisp finish; in an excellent assortment of choice and unusual designs and pretty color combinations on light, medium and dark grounds; 38 inches wide. (Opportune selections for home sewing.)

Special, yard 18c

Special Value—WOOL DRESS GOODS

All Wool Tailor Serge in two shades of Navy Blue or Black; Spring weight, yard 1.45

Exceptional Values  
LININGS & FLANNELS

2,500 yards Plain and Fancy Linings including guaranteed cotton-back Satin and Fancy Printed Novelties; a complete line of colors; novel color combinations; 36 inches wide.

White Soft Flannel; Summer weight; superior quality; 36 inches wide.

yard 95c

yard 85c



# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## HARVARD NINE IS SHOWING PROGRESS

**Coach Hugh Duffy Has Developed a Strong Infield for the Crimson Varsity Baseball Team This Spring**

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.**—When the change in the Harvard University athletic policy was announced and sports were restored to a formal basis the outlook for a successful season in baseball was not promising. As in the other major sports, military duties had taken their toll of men upon whom the varsity relied, and the number of candidates at the first meeting was little more than half as large as the squad that reported a year ago. Since the first week of practice Coach Hugh Duffy has developed what he considers a winning combination, and believes that Yale and Princeton will have to extend themselves to their utmost when they meet the Crimson in the triangular series this spring.

The infield that Coach Duffy has temporarily settled upon has, as the result of playing together for two weeks, developed into a machine-like combination. L. P. Jones '19 is at first base, and his proficiency with the bat is expected to be a deciding factor in the games this spring, as it was in the practice contests last fall. The leading candidate for the second base position is J. B. Wolverton '20, whose nearest competitor is J. B. Fischer '20. Both of these men have shown cleverness in fielding, while Fischer is considered by the coach to be the best utility man on the squad. At shortstop, Capt. R. E. Gross '19 has been one of the prominent factors in the defense line of the team, while R. P. Halliwell '20, covering third base, has been equally effective at knocking in runs.

The make-up of the outfield has not been so definitely determined. The permanent holders of the three positions will be chosen from E. A. McCouch '20, J. G. Colledge '20, L. B. Evans '20 and H. DeCord '20.

Having been receiving the pitchers since early in the season, T. H. Gam-mack '20 is expected to be used as the regular backstop, and he will have P. Zack '19 as an alternate. One department which has caused Coach Duffy little trouble this spring is the pitching staff. The most prominent of these candidates are H. M. Erb '20, S. H. Johnson '20, D. J. O'Keefe '18, P. C. Newton '20 and A. L. Pierson '20, a new asset for this department since he originally was an outfield candidate. With the possible exception of Captain Gross, the baseball team will not be deprived of the services of any member joining the national forces.

## NEW YORK WINS GAME FROM BRAVES, 1 TO 0

**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**—In a hard-fought and closely played game here Tuesday, the Boston National League Baseball Club was again defeated by the New York Americans in their pre-season series, 1 to 0. The winning tally was scored in the eighth inning, when with one out, Murray, who appeared in the box for the Braves the first time this year, passed Bodie. The New York player stole second, aided by a wild pitch, and scored on Peckinpaugh's single through Smith. Despite the poor playing conditions both teams gave mid-season exhibitions in fielding. Crum, who opened the contest for the Boston team, pitched fine ball for the six innings he worked.

Manager G. T. Stallings announced that he had wired Walter Rehag that waivers had been asked on him. The failure of the outfielder to report at Macon, Ga., did not please the Boston leader. No word has been received here relative to the C. L. Herzog affair, and Stallings is watching the work of Doyle and Barnes with the New York Club closely through the newspaper reports.

## HARVARD WILL USE PRINCETON SHELLS

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.**—Harvard's varsity and freshman oarsmen will be seated in Princeton shells when they meet the Tiger crews on Lake Carnegie April 27. Harvard crew managers have visited Princeton the past week and selected two shells, which will be refitted to the Harvard port stroke instead of the starboard stroke which is used by the Princeton oarsmen. C. M. Draper of Milton has been named assistant manager of the varsity crew.

## WANT ARMY-NAVY GAME

**ANNAPOLIS, Md.**—Efforts are now being made to have the Annapolis and West Point academies meet here June 1 in their annual baseball game. Owing to a ruling made by the War Department, the West Point nine cannot leave West Point for any athletic contests, but it is hoped that an exception may be made in this case.

## FREE-STYLE SWIMMING RACE

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau**

**CHICAGO, Ill.**—The 500-yard free-style swimming championship race of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will be held at the pool of the Chicago Athletic Association this evening.

**COLEGATE TO MEET WEST POINT**

**WEST POINT, N. Y.**—The Colgate varsity baseball team will meet West Point Academy here this afternoon and a close contest is expected.

## WAR TEACHING AMERICA TO PLAY

**Soldiers in the United States Army Are Showing Great Interest in All Forms of Sports**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau**

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—That war is teaching America how to play, and that this lesson is going to be one of the tangible gains derived from the war, is the opinion expressed by Dr. G. J. Fisher, head of the physical department of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Dr. Fisher asserts that as a play nation the United States has taken no medals. The men and boys are great hands to sit in the bleachers when they get an afternoon off and cheer the performances of professional athletes; but only a small percentage of them have been moved to get into the game themselves.

Seventy per cent of the young men assigned to one western cantonment didn't know how to play, says Dr. Fisher. Many thought they did, but the majority had been overlooking the fact that play as well as work has a solid foundation. The commandant of that camp, recently returned from France, had revised completely his opinion of the place of play in the preparation of an army for war. Play is compulsory in that camp today.

A statement issued by the association says that one by one the old timers in the military game are being converted to the doctrine that "play is the very best incentive to serious effort in the biggest game of all."

The Government asked the Y. M. C. A. to utilize its vast organization for this purpose. The first thing the association did was to order \$250,000 worth of athletic equipment for the use of the expeditionary forces.

"If this be giving aid and comfort to the enemy, herewith let it be known that there were enough baseballs in that lot to start a game on every vacant lot in the country that is smooth enough to attract the sandlot players. At any rate, there were 79,680 baseballs. Many hundreds of dozens have been sent over since then. Along with the balls the Y. M. C. A. sent 19,000 bats, 10,000 gloves and mitts, boxing gloves, volley balls and the like.

"One physical director in France was able to turn out an entire regiment for a program of track and field games arranged with the approval of the commanding officer. Soccer games with 150 men on a side are the rule rather than the exception. A half-mile track for running races is being built at a concentration camp in France."

All this and more, Dr. Fisher says, impels him to state that as play is preparing the young fighting men of the nation to fight for the victory which she demands, so is the war preparing those young men to bring back after the victory has been won the realization of the value of the play, and to spread their knowledge among those who were forced to remain at home, until the United States is actually a play nation.

## MEET IN FINAL BLOCKS TODAY

**Welker Cochran Leads Yamada, 1200 to 903, in 1800-Point 18.2 Balkline Billiard Play**

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—With Welker Cochran leading Koji Yamada in their 1800-point professional balkline billiard match by a score of 1200 to 903, the two players meet this afternoon and evening in their final blocks of 300 points each and Cochran is a decided favorite to win by a wide margin.

The third and fourth blocks of 300 points each were played Tuesday afternoon and evening, Yamada leading in the afternoon 421 to 309 and Cochran leading in the evening, 309 to 103. In the afternoon game Cochran played inferior billiards. He could not get in stroke, and the counts were for the most part in small figures. He appeared careless in his work. Repeatedly he slipped up on easy shots apparently because he was not taking the care that is necessary to insure a continuation of a run to high figures.

Yamada was giving an occasional glimpse of high class billiards, but his work lacked consistency. His best effort was a run of 97, and this was really a finished bit of billiard play in which there was some fine play along the short table.

Cochran was in much better stroke in the evening game and he gave a touch of interesting balkline play in which there was a run of 138, the highest run that the match has yet brought forth. Several other big runs contributed to Cochran's victory. Yamada secured only 108 points in all and his success in the afternoon was more than nullified. Cochran averaged an even 25, while Yamada fell slightly below 10. The scores:

**AFTERNOON GAME**  
Koji Yamada—25 23 41 18 9 0 1 5 48  
1 23 49 37 43 1 43 25, Total—421. Average—22.5-19. High run—97, 49 and 42.  
Welker Cochran—5 11 2 2 0 14 9 5 1 8 2 45  
19 79 2 60 22 0 16, Total—309. Average—15. High run—79, 60 and 45.

**EVENING GAME**  
Welker Cochran—0 0 0 23 2 3 23 138 17  
24 9 31, Total—309. Average—25. High run—138.  
Koji Yamada—2 1 0 9 19 28 7 9 15 1 7  
Total—108. Average—9-11. High run—23.

**MARSANS TO JOIN CLUB**

**HAVANA, Cuba**—Armando Marsans, the Cuban outfielder of the New York American League baseball team, after having decided to remain away from the diamond for at least a year, has decided to rejoin the team.

## STANFORD TO GIVE UP OUTSIDE ATHLETICS

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau**

**STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal.**—The board of athletic control of Leland Stanford Junior University has unanimously decided that Stanford shall abandon all intercollegiate athletics during the remainder of the war, this ruling to take effect in June.

The reason given for this decision is that all of the energies and resources of the university should be devoted to the prosecution of the war. Inasmuch as the activity of the Pacific Coast Conference and Pacific Intercollegiate athletics generally has been curtailed, it is expected that other institutions on the coast will make similar rulings. The Stanford-California track meet will take place next Saturday as scheduled.

## CAMBRIDGE TO HAVE GOOD NINE

**Coach Gene Sullivan Has Strong Team to Oppose Contenders for Suburban League Title**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau**

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.**—With six veterans of last year's team reporting for practice this spring, Capt. Francis Sullivan of the Cambridge High and Latin School nine, declares that the prospects for a successful baseball season are very promising. In response to the call for candidates by the coach, Gene Sullivan, nearly 50 men reported, and after two cuts in the squad, there are now about a score of men working out under the coach.

A noticeable lack of pitchers is handicapping the team to some extent this season. E. O'Connor, one of the members of the 1917 nine, is looked upon as the mainstay of the boxmen. O'Connor was a candidate for an outfield position, but Coach Sullivan deemed it advisable for him to continue his activities with the battery men. S. Vickers, a new candidate, appears well in practice, having considerable control, and the coach is hopeful of developing him into a first string performer.

At the receiving end of the battery department Captain Sullivan is depended upon to a great extent. In fact, so far this season, no alternate for the veteran catcher has been uncovered. Sullivan is an able leader and a natural ball player. His ability with the bat makes him a valuable asset to any team.

The infield this year will be as strong as any in the Suburban League. Coach Sullivan being able to fill his inner defense line with veterans in nearly every instance. At first base it is a question whether K. Burke '19, or J. McGowan '20, will appear in the lineup. Both men are heavy hitters and clever infielders. C. Connors '18, is generally conceded to be the equal of any second baseman on the squad. Considerable competition is being held for the third base position, the leading contenders for the place being J. Foley '20, who played on the seven, and William Cote '20. In practice sessions both of these men have made several brilliant plays, while their throwing is snappy and accurate. Foley is a very fast runner, and his ability in this regard would make him a welcome addition to the nine.

In the outfield positions the coach has a wealth of good prospects to choose from. E. Furnace, an exceptionally fine player, will probably hold down the center-field position, where he has played so efficiently in the past. The other places will be filled from such candidates as J. McQuigan '20, F. Scott '18, a member of the eleven last year, and T. Doyle '18.

Manager Paul Walcott has arranged an attractive schedule of games, which the Cambridge boys will have to work hard to complete successfully. Coach Sullivan will see his charges in action for the first time this season when they meet the fast Milton Academy nine today. The schedule is as follows:

April 16—Milton Academy at Milton;  
13—Alumni at Russell Field; 15—Newton at Russell Field; 16—Waltham at Waltham (a. m.); 24—Boston Latin at Russell Field; 29—Brookline at Brookline.  
May 2—Newton at Newton; 7—Watertown at Russell Field; 11—Winthrop at Winthrop; 14—Arlington at Russell Field; 17—Brookline at Russell Field; 21—U. S. Radio School at Russell Field; 24—Newton at Russell Field; 27—Huntington at Russell Field; 30—Open air way; 31—Rindge Technical at Russell Field.  
June 1—Open, away; 5—Brookline at Brookline; 7—South Boston at Russell Field.



**CASCO - 2 1/2 in. CLYDE - 2 1/2 in.**

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## FOURTH ANNUAL CHECKER MEET

**Many Interesting and Novel Features Will Take Place at Wells Memorial Club Apr. 19**

**BOSTON, Mass.**—Checker players throughout Massachusetts and New England generally are anticipating some interesting competition at the fourth annual meet of the Bay State Checker Clubs, which will be held under the auspices of the Wells Memorial Checker Club at their rooms, 987 Washington Street, on Patriots Day, Friday, April 19.

The committee in charge promises some interesting and novel features never before seen at any checker meet in this State. One thousand personal letters have been mailed to checker players throughout the State, and two halls have been engaged, so there will be no crowding even if they all should respond to the invitation.

The first novel feature will be seen on entering, in the grading of the players according to their ability. For this task, A. J. Heffner, former champion of America, and Herbert Morrill, former champion of England, have been engaged, and the well-known ability of these gentlemen and their knowledge of the strength of the various players throughout the State, will be a sufficient guarantee that all visitors will be evenly matched. This will facilitate the pairing in the big match of Boston vs. Massachusetts players, which will be started about noon.

The dogs will be open at 9 a. m., and each visitor on entering will be given a colored badge representing the grade to which he is assigned, and colored tables corresponding to these badges will be arranged in the hall. At 10 a. m. the meeting will be called to order and short addresses will be made by noted checkerists on improving and extending the game throughout the State.

At 12:30 p. m. the main event of the day will start, in the contest of teams of picked players from the various checker clubs of Massachusetts, for a massive bronze cup presented by the Hon. Edmund Billings. This cup must be won three times in succession to become the property of the winning team.

At 3 p. m. Simeon Crumb will show the 3-8 Cross against 15 players simultaneously, and will offer some valuable prizes to any one winning a game. Another new feature will be a "Col-liver" or handicap tournament. Two of these will be started, one between A and B grades, and another between C and D players, and a valuable prize will be given the winner in each.

In the evening the gold medal and the other prizes of the Boston championship match will be presented to the different winners. A handsome banner will be presented to the winning team of the Wells Memorial Checker League, who have been playing a schedule during the past winter. The winners in the different classes of the Wells Memorial Club will also be presented with prizes.

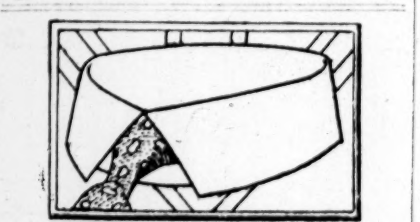
At 7:30 p. m. A. J. Heffner and other experts will start simultaneous play on 50 or more boards, and a prize will be given to any person securing a win.

## TORONTO PROTESTS SIGNING OF PLAYERS

**TORONTO, Ont.**—Tampering with players of the Toronto team of the old International League is alleged in a formal protest which J. J. McCaffery, president of the Toronto Club, has filed with the National Commission against the Kansas City team of the American Association. McCaffery contends that Manager John Gangel of Kansas City made overtures to J. Schultz, outfielder, and Louis La-Londe, catcher, Toronto players, several weeks before the International League was reconstructed. The two players are reported to have been signed by Kansas City.

**KANSAS CITY SURPRISED**

**KANSAS CITY, Mo.**—Officials of the Kansas City Club of the American Association expressed surprise Tuesday when informed of the protest of President J. J. McCaffery, and declared that their understanding was all International League players had been bulletined as "free agents" two weeks ago.



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## FEW PITCHERS ON PRINCETON SQUAD

**Not a Single Box Candidate of Varsity Experience Out for the Orange and Black Nine This Spring**

**PRINCETON, N. J.**—Coach Fred Dawson of the Princeton varsity baseball team is working hard to get the Orange and Black players into championship form for the big games which are to be played with Harvard and Yale this spring. The war has seriously affected the number and quality of the men out for positions on the team, but the candidates are taking hold enthusiastically and as Harvard and Yale are affected the same way, Tiger followers expect that their team will be able to hold its own against the Crimson and the Blue.

The pitching department is sure to be a difficult one for Coach Dawson to build up as he has not a candidate of varsity experience trying for this position.

W. H. Bade '19, captain of the team, who usually played third base, has shown some promise in the pitcher's box and he may be used there. Moore, another candidate for third base, shows some promise as a pitcher and he may be used to alternate with Bade in the two places. J. F. Fennelly '19, is another pitching possibility.

The infield should be almost as strong as in normal years, for there are a number of former varsity candidates for positions. R. J. Horne, a member of the freshman nine last spring, is considered the likely man for first base. J. M. Madden '20, is pretty sure of second base, while C. L. T. Bauhan '19, who was Coach Clark's choice for shortstop last year, is available.

R. M. Trimble Jr. '20, versatile Tiger athlete, who seems equally proficient on football field, basketball court, and diamond, was moved in from the outfield to the catcher's box, and may be used there in some of the Tigers' games although he is apparently best qualified for the outfield.

It is by no means certain yet who will play the outfield positions. J. K. Strubing Jr., Sp., who has nearly always played in the infield, may be shifted to one of the outfield places, while T. L. Raleigh '20 and W. M. Thompson '20, both members of the freshman team of last spring, are considered other likely men.

The Tiger freshmen will probably be stronger this year than they have been in several seasons, and, practicing with the varsity squad, they size up just about as well, and in some respects better, than the Tiger first team. H. S. Margetts has been declared eligible, and will probably do most of the pitching for the team. C. E. St. John is another likely pitcher.

## WESTERN G. A. WILL GIVE LIBERTY BONDS

**CHICAGO, Ill.**—Directors of the Western Golf Association adopted a resolution Tuesday permitting 250 clubs in the association to offer Liberty bonds and thrift stamps as prizes during the war without affecting the amateur standing of the contestants for such trophies.

It is estimated that \$100,000 will be spent by golf clubs in the Western Association for government war securities under this plan.

**ST. LOUIS LOSES OUTFIELDER**

**Service of the United Press Associations**

**ST. LOUIS, Mo.**—Kenneth Williams, recruit outfielder for the St. Louis American League Baseball Club, received draft orders today to report for army service April 20.

**LEHIGH ELECTS KEITH**

**SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.**—Isham Smith Keith of Warrenton, Va., has been elected captain of the Lehigh University lacrosse team.



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## CLASS A BILLIARD TOURNEY TO BE HELD

**BOSTON, Mass.**—The New England Association of Amateur Billiard Players, following its successful balkline tournaments for the Class C and B titles, has decided to hold a Class A championship. The event is to be played at the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association, Tremont Street, corner of West Newton Street, beginning Monday, April 15.

The table recently used by Hoppe and Charles Peterson in their exhibition games will be the one played upon in the tourney, which will be at 18.2 balkline. The competition is open to members of the association who average seven or more. Applications may be made to Richard Engstrom, 77 Washington Street, by eligible players desiring to become members.

## OPENING GAME IS CANCELED

**Contest Between Tufts and Rhode Island State College Baseball Teams Abandoned**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau**

**MEDFORD, Mass.**—The baseball game scheduled to be played at Tufts Oval today between the Tufts College varsity and Rhode Island State College has been canceled on account of action taken by the Rhode Island State College faculty. This was to have been the opening intercollegiate baseball game of New England.

Handicapped at the opening of the season by the loss of former Coach Slattery, who this spring joined the coaching staff of the Boston Braves, Tufts baseball has suffered a severe setback. Adding to this the fact that only two veterans of the 1917 nine remained in college, the conditions appeared particularly discouraging. Coach Volk immediately upon his election set about the building up of a hard-hitting nine such as has characterized Tufts in the past years.

Captain O'Marra is the star pitcher, and he has as understudies Tomasi, Spear, Morgan and Ballou. Behind the bat Mullen appears to be the best catcher, with Callahan and Dwyer, the latter a former St. John's star, as substitutes. On the whole, the battery situation is particularly pleasing to Tufts men, and there is little anxiety over the candidates who have showed up well in quantity and quality. The outfield is, with the exception of Captain O'Marra, who plays there when not pitching, made up entirely of new men, but their showing up to date indicates that they will cover a lot of territory.

Horace Ford, the veteran shortstop, has formed a strong nucleus for the infield which has, with the exception of Ford, been constructed by Coach Volk from the new material at hand. Drummey, the captain and quarterback of football fame, by his steady playing has won second base thus early in the season, and while the other bases are not definitely filled, Fallon is first choice at third and Cassidy at first. This line-up has shown up to good advantage in practice games, the work of Ford and Drummey being particularly noteworthy.

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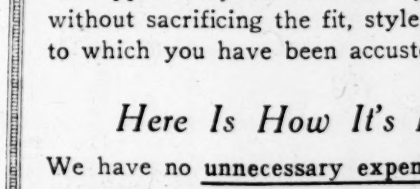
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## DRAWINGS MADE FOR RELAY RACES

**No Less Than 391 Teams Listed for University of Pennsylvania Relay Contests April 26-27**

**PHILADELPHIA, Pa.**—With a total of 391 teams represented drawings were made for positions in the various relay races of the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival which will be held at Franklin Field, April 26 and 27. The positions which will be occupied by the various contestants in the leading classes follow:

One-Mile Relay College Championship of America—1, Pennsylvania State; 2, Dartmouth; 3, Pennsylvania; 4, Princeton; 5, Chicago; 6, Cornell; 7, Pittsburgh; 8, Columbia.

Two-Mile Relay—1, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 2, Pennsylvania; 3, Columbia; 4, Michigan; 5, Chicago; 6, Pennsylvania State; 7, Cornell.

Four-Mile Relay—1, Pennsylvania State; 2, Lafayette; 3, Pennsylvania; 4, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 5, Dartmouth; 6, Columbia; 7, Yale; 8, Chicago; 9, Wisconsin; 10, Cornell.

Sprint Medley Relay—1, Pittsburgh; 2, Michigan; 3, Pennsylvania; 4, Lafayette; 5, Cornell; 6, Pennsylvania State; 7, Chicago; 8, Princeton.

Distance Medley Relay—1, Pennsylvania; 2, Pennsylvania State; 3, Pittsburgh; 4, Chicago; 5, Cornell; 6, Columbia; 7, Wisconsin; 8, Princeton; 9, Michigan.

Freshman One-Mile Relay Championship—1, Cornell; 2, Pennsylvania State; 3, Dartmouth; 4, Pennsylvania; 5, Princeton; 6, Syracuse; 7, Lafayette.

South Atlantic Relay Championship—1, Johns Hopkins; 2, Georgetown; 3, St. John's of Annapolis; 4, Georgia School of Technology; 5, Virginia Military Institute; 6, Middle Atlantic; 7, Dickinson; 8, Haverford; 9, Lafayette; 10, Stevens; 11, Swarthmore; 12, Lebanon Valley; 13, Franklin and Marshall; 14, De Witt Clinton; 15, Muhlenberg; 16, Lehigh; 17, Washington and Jefferson; 18, Rutgers.

Preparatory School Championship—1, Phillips Exeter Academy; 2, Hill; 3, Mercersburg.

High School Championship—1, Lynn Classical; 2, Newark Central; 3, Washington Central; 4, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute; 5, De Witt Clinton; 6, Philadelphia Northeast; 7, Lynn English.

## BROOKLYN SCORES ANOTHER VICTORY

**BIRMINGHAM, Ala.**—The Boston American League Baseball Club and the Brooklyn club of the National League struggled through six and one-half innings of poorly played ball here Tuesday, to a 3-to-1 finish in favor of the Brooklyn team. The score meant nothing to either team, McCabe in the box for the Red Sox and the veteran pitcher, John Coombs, working for Brooklyn, simply tossed them over, and the fact that the game was played in 45 minutes shows how fast the boys were hitting the first ball and waiting for good ones. Olson hit the first ball offered by McCabe to the left field for two bases. O'Marra sacrificed him along, and on Daubert's out, Shean to Hoblitzell, Olson scored.

In the first of the two games played here Tuesday, John Coombs managed the picked team of the two big league clubs, and played the Birmingham team. The locals scored a 2-0 victory. J. W. Wyckoff worked in the box for the big league team.

## USAACS AT LEHIGH

**SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.**—The Usaacs baseball team is scheduled to play Lehigh University here this afternoon.

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## Here Is How It's Done

We have no unnecessary expense;



SUFFERINGS OF  
BELGIUM RETOLDCountry's Minister, in Address  
Before International Lyceum  
Association, Describes Anew  
Crimes Committed by GermansSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an address delivered this week before the International Lyceum Association, E. de Carter, the Belgian Minister, told anew the story of his country's sufferings and in the course of his address made known once more many of the crimes of Germany committed against his people. He declared that the ideals, which the United States had always stood for and for which they were again fighting, were the ideals which had always animated his own country and added that it was for these same ideals that the Belgian soldiers and the United States troops were now fighting shoulder to shoulder. "We are fighting," he said, "for freedom and democracy."

"Germany offered us a shameful bargain," he continued. "She wished to make us an accomplice in her crime, and she gave us 12 hours in which to make up our minds. That was 11 hours and 59 minutes too much. We spurned her base offer. Having tried in vain to bribe us by offers of immunity, after finding their offers refused with scorn, the Germans resorted to violence and intimidation."

"One of the greatest of the crimes of Germany was the attempt to enslave our workmen and to force them to work for our enemy and against their own brothers. Tens of thousands of honest workmen were torn from their wives and families, loaded on trucks like cattle and deported to Germany. There they were tempted by offers of high wages to work for our enemy and to sign a so-called 'voluntary contract' to engage in such work."

"But they would not sign. They were subjected to starvation... but they would not sign. They were tortured... but they would not sign."

"Such has been the patriotic spirit of our workmen; such is the spirit of all classes of our people. The Belgians may be killed, but they cannot be conquered."

"Germany has finally tried another way to break down the unity and patriotic spirit of the Belgian people. 'As you know, our country is bilingual. Some of us speak Flemish and some of us speak French. But we have always lived together in peace and quietness and in unity of spirit. We are like concrete made from different elements, just as your great nation is made. But the Germans thought they could place an entering wedge between our Flemish and Walloon populations. They sought to fight in troubled waters, and to carry out the old game of 'Divide and Rule.' They tried to divide our house against itself... but they 'imagined a vain thing.'"

"The only result of the German effort to divide Flanders from the rest of our country has been to arouse the most intense unity throughout the land. All of our people have immediately rallied together in defense of the unity of our country, whose motto is like your own. You have the motto 'E Pluribus Unum'—'One Composed of Many'—and ours is 'Union Fait la Force'—'In Union There is Strength.'"

## WATER POWER IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—A. M. Beale of the water power branch of the Department of the Interior, in a recent address before the Westmont Canadian Club, advocated the substitution in Canada, so far as possible, of power for coal, especially for generating industrial power. He also urged the use of peat and other coal substitutes for heating purposes. Mr. Beale made the point that although there were plenty of coal reserves on the continent, it was better that other sources of heat and power be used, in order to make Canada less dependent on the United States for its fuel supply. The fuel shortage last winter was due, he thought, less to scarcity of coal than to lack of transportation caused by shortage of labor, with increased demands on the railways for carriage of war matériel and food. This strain on the railways would be greatly relieved by more general use of water power, which in Canada was practically inexhaustible. The country had 18,000,000 horsepower of hydro-electric force in areas now populated or likely to be populated soon. Only a tenth of this had been developed. Practically every center in Canada, except some in the Middle West, was within reach of hydro-electric power. Electrification of railways, Mr. Beale thought, might come later, but it would necessitate lighter trains and more frequent service. In the meantime, greater use of electricity for terminal purposes was feasible.

## A GERMAN VISIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

GALT, Ont.—Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell, the famous Labrador missionary, opened his present tour of Ontario in this city, speaking before a gathering of business men. He declared that the German warship Bremen visited the Labrador coast before the beginning of the war, and that while the officers were shooting bear they made a minute survey of the coast.

## CANADIAN SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A conference called by the Government was recently held between the representatives of Canadian shipbuilders east of Ft. William and their employees. The conference was called owing to recent trouble

existing in some of the shipyards. The members of the Government who were present at the sittings were the Premier, Sir Robert Borden; the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, and Senator Robertson, the labor representative in the Government. Sir Robert Borden, in view of the urgency of the moment and the crying need for ships, made an earnest plea for unity in this time of national crisis. Although no definite arrangement with regard to the scale of wages was arrived at, a joint committee of employers and employees, was formed who will consider all the points at issue, and it is hoped that an amicable arrangement will be reached, especially in view of the fact that it is reported the spirit prevailing at the conference was one of a conciliatory and amicable character.

TRADE-UNIONISM  
VERSUS SOCIALISMIllinois Labor Federation Con-  
trasts Practical Methods of  
Latter With Vague TheoriesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Trade Unionism versus Socialism" was the subject of a recent article of some length in the weekly news letter issued by the Illinois State Federation of Labor. "Trade unionism," said the article in the course of its analysis, "does not need socialism for its accomplishment, for trade unionism is apart and independent of socialism—in fact, socialism is often a hindrance to its attaining immediate results, as socialism frequently takes from unionism some of its good workers and sets them dreaming of the future, forsaking the necessities of the present."

"Socialism, on the other hand, needs the aid of trade unionism. Without it, socialism would be a sort of vagabond I. W. W. movement, a kind of will-o'-the-wisp, a jack-o-lantern affair, seeking for an audience here and there to attend the dedication of its dream of a commonwealth state."

"Any philosophy that assumes a state so far off in its realization must necessarily be abstract, a theory, based upon and countenanced only in the logic of those who comprehend it, and satisfying only those who are willing to rest their faith in the assurances and promises of its philosophers. But even the profoundest of philosophers must eat, and in the meanwhile must go out and work for a living, and trade unionism tends to the making of the living. There is no objection, certainly, to any one having dreams if he does not use the time allotted to work for indulging in his dreams."

"Of course it is hard upon the dreamer, and a disillusionment from his secured comfort, to attend to his own chores, but that is what the workman is obliged to do. He may feed, if he please, upon all the theories and philosophies and dreams of a perfect future state, but in the meantime, he has to do his own chores, so why not simplify and lighten the burden of his work?"

"The trade unionist need not be a Socialist. He attains his ends without and in spite of it. The Socialist, however, who is not a trade unionist fails to serve socialism, for every gain that trade unionism makes—and it has thus far been the only representative of labor that has made any gains for labor—is in the direction of the future state, although trade unionists may not like it nor want it."

LOCAL FOOD CROPS IN  
JAMAICA INCREASEBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—Land returns here for the year ending March 31, 1917, according to Governor Manning's blue-book returns showed an increase of some 4000 acres under cultivation.

This increase was chiefly in "ground provisions," representing local food crops, such as corn, peas, yams, potatoes, etc. The acreage here was 70,336 against 63,927; coconuts also increased from 24,464 to 30,189, while bananas on the other hand had dropped from 85,468 to 78,899, largely owing to dissatisfaction that has grown concerning banana cultivation owing to the frequent destruction of crops by storms.

STATE OWNERSHIP  
OF TIMBERLANDSForest Commissioner of Maine  
Recommends Policy Which  
Will Insure Future SupplySpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

PORTLAND, Me.—Forrest H. Colby, the state land agent and forest commissioner, favors federal or state ownership of timberlands, particularly cut-over and neglected lands, for one reason because they help to insure a future supply of timber. On public reserves, he says, forestry methods and regulations may be put into practice which it would not be possible for private owners to follow out.

"Private ownership must generally concern itself with some immediate return from timber investment," says Mr. Colby. "Interest charges and a heavy tax burden have a tendency to force the cutting of timberlands privately owned, while public ownership can defer the harvest until the most opportune time. Private ownership is always subject to change, while public ownership is permanent and a permanent policy may be carried on."

"A beginning in federal ownership in the State of Maine already has been made on the western boundary of the State. About 27,000 acres, mostly of cut-over land, have been purchased or are under purchase agreement by the Federal Government as a part of the White Mountain National Forest. The largest part of the reserve, about 30,000 acres, lies in New Hampshire, but it is intended to create additional acreage in Maine."

"This tract is entirely under the control of the United States Forest Service, and as far as it is practical the most improved methods of forestry are carried out. A trained forester is in charge as a supervisor, and forest rangers are employed. Tree planting will be practiced where natural reproduction is not sufficient."

"Sales of timber are made under strict regulations. All trees to be removed are marked by a forest officer, and 12 inches in diameter, breast high, is as small as soft timber may be cut."

"On account of the care given them, the forest lands become of great advantage to the State under this system. In many of our eastern states considerable tracts of waste and cut-over lands are being purchased for the state reserves. Under state ownership and regulations can be carried out as are required on federal reserves. New York has acquired nearly 2,000,000 acres of state forests, Pennsylvania has more than 1,000,000 acres, Vermont about 12,000 acres, New Hampshire about 10,000 acres. The larger part of these state forests have been recently acquired by the purchase of cut-over and waste lands. It is necessary that a policy of acquiring state forests be inaugurated in Maine, and I recommend that this be put before the next Legislature. For a beginning, the appropriation need not be large, for in some states a beginning has been made with as little as \$50,000."

SENATOR HUMBERT'S  
ACTIVITIES TRACEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A private investigation is under way, or about to be started, by the Attorney-General of the State of New York, into the activities of Senator Charles Humbert of France, editor of The Paris Journal, during his visit in this city in the autumn of 1914.

The investigation is being taken at the request of the French Ambassador at Washington. Senator Humbert, with William Desouches and Pierre Lenoir, are awaiting trial in France on charges of having entered into negotiations with agents of Germany and of communicating directly with German agents.

The French Ambassador's request asked for an investigation of Senator Humbert's deposits of money with J. P. Morgan & Co., his dealings with the Bethlehem Steel Company as a purchasing agent of war supplies for the French Government, in September, 1914, and in general all matters connected with the prosecution of Humbert, Desouches and Lenoir.

A statement given out by Attorney-

General Lewis shows that the three are charged with assisting in the widespread German plot for newspaper propaganda throughout the neutral countries of the world. It is charged that they accepted German money for use in purchasing a controlling interest in Le Journal, in return for which it was expected they would spread defeatist propaganda through that newspaper. After the alleged German investments in stock of The Paris Journal through Lenoir and Desouches, the German Foreign Office, it is charged, again purchased a controlling interest in that newspaper with money which Bolo Pasha obtained from Count von Bernstorff in the United States.

FLOCKS MAY BE  
FED IN RESERVEPart of Black Hills Forest Is  
Being Surveyed by Govern-  
ment in Interest of Sheep MenSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

SIoux FALLS, S. D.—In an effort to increase the food supplies of South Dakota, an investigation now is being made of the possibilities of grazing large flocks of sheep in the Black Hills National Forest Reserve, in western South Dakota. If conditions are found to be favorable, the surplus lands in the reserve, which now are not being used for the grazing of cattle, will be made to do their bit in increasing the mutton supplies of the state and nation.

Under present regulations the forest reserve range, or a part of it, has been devoted to the grazing of cattle. Heretofore general agricultural and economic reasons have made it inadvisable to permit the grazing of sheep in the national forests.

During the past few months, however, there has been a decided change in the various factors affecting the handling and raising of sheep, and the purpose of the field work investigation which now is to be made by the forest reserve officers is to determine the extent of land in the reserve which can be utilized for the grazing of large flocks of sheep without interfering with the well-established cattle industry in the reserve.

CALIFORNIA DRY  
FIELD ENLARGEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Liquor elections in several towns and cities in Northern California on Monday resulted in increasing the dry territory of the State to a considerable extent. Redwood City went dry, closing a score or more saloons on July 1. The city of Colma in the center of the Fresno County oil fields went bonafide dry, leaving Fresno as the only wet place in the county. The city of Madera, county seat of Madera County, also went dry, wholesale liquor houses and restaurant licenses being unaffected by the ordinance. The town of Taft passed its prohibition ordinance, but McKittick voted wet and Mari-copa is in doubt.

## STEAMSHIPS WILL NOT CALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Canada Steamship Company will not call at the port of Charlotte this summer en route to Montreal, owing to an alleged deadlock between the steamship company and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce with regard to the cost of a detention shed. The Canada Steamship Company says that as they have no land at this port, and as the trip to Charlotte is not a paying proposition, they do not feel justified in erecting such a building as the American Government requires.

## SEEDING IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

STONEWALL, Man.—Seeding is in full swing about this district. For a fortnight now farmers have been hard at work with the harrowing, and many of them, while acknowledging it is extremely early to sow wheat in Manitoba are unable to withstand the temptation to take a chance on the fine weather continuing.

MORE CHAPLAINS  
FOR ARMY ASKEDUnited States House of Repre-  
sentatives Amends National  
Service Act by Providing for  
Three for Each RegimentSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House has passed a bill amending the 1916 National Defense Act, empowering the President to appoint one chaplain for each 1200 officers and men in the service. With the increase of the regimental organizations as now constituted, to 3600 men, this will mean three chaplains for each regiment. The old law governing the appointment of chaplains limited these officers to one for each regiment. The change was made at the request of General Pershing.

The law as it has stood heretofore, and the regulations predicated upon it, directed that chaplains in the army must be drawn from the ranks of ordained ministers. The act passed on Monday carries an amendment which removes the limitation of chaplain appointments to ordained ministers and makes eligible persons of good character accredited by religious organizations and of good standing therein. According to its provisions, Christian Scientists are eligible under the law for appointment.

The original bill, as amended, was as follows:

An Act (S2917) to amend section 15 of the act approved June 3, 1916, entitled "An Act for Making Further and More Effectual Provision for the National Defense and for Other Purposes," as amended by the act approved May 12, 1917, entitled "An Act Making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1918, and for Other Purposes."

Be it enacted, etc., That section 15 of the act approved June 3, 1916, entitled "An Act for Making Further and More Effectual Provision for the National Defense and for Other Purposes," as amended by the act approved May 12, 1917, entitled "An Act Making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1918, and for Other Purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Sec. 15, Chaplains: The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, chaplains in the army at the rate of not to exceed, including chaplains now in the service, one for each 1200 officers and men in all branches of the military establishment, with rank, pay and allowances as now authorized by law: Provided, that there shall be assigned at least one chaplain for each regiment of cavalry, infantry, field artillery and engineers."

The text of the Anthony amendment was: "And provided further, that the persons appointed under this act shall be duly accredited by some religious denomination or organization, and of good standing therein."

SHIPBUILDING  
PROGRAM IN CANADASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—During the discussion on the naval estimates in the House of Commons on Thursday night, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, outlined the policy of the Government as regards shipbuilding, which has already been outlined in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Ballantyne's statement that "the time was opportune for Canada to embark on the building of steel ships as a national permanent policy" was received with cheers from both sides of the House. He said that there were 14 shipyards in Canada, and that as the berths in these became vacant, they would be utilized to the full in building steel ships for the Government. Four of these were already under construction, two at Montreal, one at Vancouver and one at Collingwood. Mr. Ballantyne declared that all the warships that had been already built in the Canadian yards had been quite as well constructed as if they had been built in

the old country or in any other land. The work of building steel ships for the Canadian Government will be carried on at all the shipyards as soon as the Imperial Munitions Board contracts expire. The Minister also announced that the Dominion Iron & Steel Company of Sydney had agreed to install a rolling mill for steel plates which would cost about \$5,000,000, the entire cost to be borne by the company. The Government had agreed with the company to take a minimum of 15,000 plates per year for five years, the price at the moment being \$4.15, but this price would have to be adjusted every six months on the basis of the cost of steel ingots. Until the mill was ready to turn-out plates, these would be secured from the United States. Mr. Ballantyne further added that the Government did not intend to construct wooden ships, as they thought it was not wise to invest money in anything but vessels of steel.

WOMEN'S CLUBS GOING  
TO HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The fourteenth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will open Tuesday, April 30, in Hot Springs, Ark. The formal opening with welcome voiced by Governor C. H. Brough and followed by the Tri-State Reception, given by Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, will be preceded by business meetings of the executive board, department chairmen and state presidents on Monday, April 29; executive board and council meetings on Tuesday afternoon. There will be morning, afternoon and evening sessions each day throughout the convention, with three department conferences each afternoon and mid-day luncheons and social affairs.

VACCINATION RULING  
PROTEST IS LODGEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

ALTON, Ill.—E. A. Jack and Eben Rodgers of Alton have lodged a protest with the Board of Education against prohibiting their children from attending school unless they submit to vaccination. The two men through their attorney have demanded that the board provide means for educating their children since they are not permitted to attend school until vaccinated.

They were told by the board that the children must be vaccinated before being allowed to attend school and that they would be penalized for keeping them out of school, under the laws of Illinois.

## CHINESE IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—According to a report issued by the committee in charge of work among the Chinese, there are over 4000 now residing in this city.

## Franklin Simon &amp; Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets  
NEW YORK

## MISSES' DRESS SHOP

Presents a New Model

At a Special Price

## Foulard Silk Dress

(Illustrated)

Of Navy Blue Foulard Silk  
With White Coin-Dot

29.50

A NOTABLE feature of this attractive frock is the tucked front basque which ties into long fringed sash; distinctly new is the pointed panner tunic; collar and cuffs are of combination lace and organdie.

Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Misses' Dress Shop,  
Second Floor

Short-back Sailor Hat, illustrated, with transparent black maline brim and poppy crown in contrasting color.

12.75

Millinery Shop,  
Main Floor

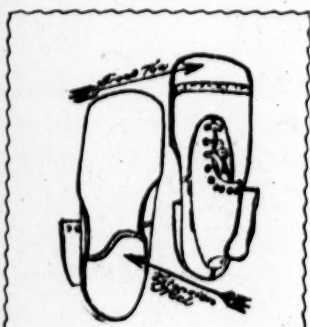
Hand-Sewed Pumps, illustrated, in light or dark brown, or white kidskin.

Misses' Shoe Shop

8.00

Third Floor

## Building Correct Shoes



The  
Coward  
Shoe

The building of correct shoes for children has been featured by the makers of Coward Shoes for nearly fifty years.

Parents, who as children wore Coward Shoes, are now buying the same kind of shoes for their children. This is the best endorsement of which we have any knowledge as to the correctness of Coward Shoes for children.

The value of these shoes is in the fact that they permit the feet to grow naturally. Every feature that will make a shoe comfortable and serviceable has been studied and developed in the Coward Shoe.

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Sold Nowhere Else

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is each season the chief reliance of many thousand families in this city who seek its superior facilities for keeping their valuable furs safe and in the best condition throughout the hot months.

The best that science has developed is here at the service of our customers and nowhere in all America is there better or safer cold storage—if anywhere there is as good.

Every article is carefully cleaned when first received. In the storage vaults each piece is numbered and so arranged that it can be withdrawn at a moment's notice.

After a season in Loeser cold dry air storage, your furs come back in even better condition than when we received them. Dry air brings out the gloss of cleaned fur like new.

Charges for this storage are moderate—a small percentage of the value of the furs. Each piece is fully covered by insurance. Skillful repairs and alterations are done by our own furriers—and for very moderate prices. The new styles are available so that this work may well be ordered now. If the amount of repairs or alterations is very considerable we make no charge for storage until next fall when you will want the furs.

Second Floor, Fulton Street.



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## A Little Discourse on Samplers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Many and curious are the treasures that have been unearthed in the last 30 years, from chests and cupboards, where they have lain forgotten and dust covered for several generations. Things once considered of little value, or only treasured for some reason of sentiment, have become in these days much-prized articles, eagerly sought after by the ardent collector. It would probably have greatly entertained their original owners, if they could have known in what high estimation the things that belonged to their everyday life in kitchen, parlor and still room, were to be held in after years. The brass trays and snuffers, used by the servants of a rough farmhouse, may now lie on the table in some drawing room, and the ivory, bone and carved wooden bobbins with glass beads, used by the village lace-makers, are treasured in Chippendale cabinets. In short, there is hardly anything belonging to past days that has not its devotee, who spends time, money, and energy in the firm resolve to add fresh treasures to his beloved collection. And what pleasure he or she derives from it! There is the eager search through the little country antique shop, when, perhaps, a scrap of old china or luster ware has been noticed in the window; the searching through of a portfolio, for a print or engraving of possible value, and the diving into a chest for bits of old embroidery and brocade.

Decorative needlework has been an art from the earliest times. The records of William the Conqueror's prowess, possibly worked by his wife, known as the Bayeux tapestry, and preserved in the museum at Bayeux, are a treasure house of historical records. The needlework pictures of the Stuart times are eagerly sought after by collectors, and so are the fantastic designs of leaves and flowers, worked on linen, for curtains and chair seats, by the Jacobean embroiderers. Most of these important examples of the craft of needlework are preserved in museums, or in historical old houses, but among the most attractive relics of the past are the embroidered squares of fine canvas, known as samplers. Worked by the little girls of past generations, they have an especial interest; they represented, surely, much labor for such tiny hands. Most of the known examples are from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Specimens before that time are rare, and the ones worked later have lost the charm of design and fine stitchery, and developed into the blatant and inartistic wool work of Victorian days. Marvels of delicate work were carried out by these small people. Worked before the time when they were supposed to be capable of taking part in the more serious household occupations, the sampler was but a trial of skill! One can imagine with what enthusiasm the sampler was begun, the clean square of canvas, and the skeins of brilliant silks laid before the little worker, who had visions of that same square, covered with intricate designs of birds and beasts and flowers and moral verses, carried out in the finest cross-and-tent stitch; but the enthusiasm may have waned a little, before the last stitches were completed, after months of work. So many half hours a day must have been spent in this way, before the small embroidress could record her name in the corner, for the admiration of succeeding generations.

The borders of the designs are not very varied; they are sometimes geometrical, with every stitch carefully planned at the corners, others have a pleasantly flowing Arabesque border that twists light-heartedly round the difficult places, putting in a little garland or bow to hide possible discrepancies. Then came the letters of the alphabet, great and small, and, after that, began the play of fancy. Sometimes a procession of quaintly Assyrian-looking stags crosses the scene; sometimes there is a red-roofed cottage adorning the center, flanked by stiff Noah's Ark trees; every variety of domestic animal is represented, the birds perching on the trees varying little in size from the crows that repose underneath.

Flowers are a favorite subject, particularly stiff specimens of Indian pinks. The center of the panel is generally devoted to verse of an improving nature. Anne Phillips, who worked her sampler, a very elaborate one, in 1805, records:

"When I was young and in my Prime  
You see how well I spent my time.  
And by this Sampler you may see  
How kind my Parents was to me."

One may guess at Anne's feelings, sitting in her high-backed chair at the window, looking out on real flowers and trees nodding in the wind and sun, as she put the tiny, laborious stitches into the magenta roses, on her stiff little bushes.

And another ran:

"See how the lilies flourish white and fair  
See how the Ravens fed from Heaven  
are  
Then never distrust thy God for cloth  
or Bread  
Whilst lilies flourish and the Ravens  
fed."

Sometimes the moral sentiments ran into several verses, for one worked by Frances Lock, in 1810, begins:

"A Minute, how soon it is flown  
And yet how important it is  
God calls every moment his own  
For all our existence is his."

A sampler, worked by Anne Harrison, in 1770, depicts the more conventional borders, yew trees and verses, for an exquisite miniature map of England, worked in the finest black silk, divided into counties, with the names of the principal towns in scarlet silk. A few rare specimens have the flowers and names worked in hair, a feat, indeed, of skill.

Very popular, too, among collectors, are the small needlework pictures with pastoral scenes, views of country houses, etc., worked in black on white silk, but these hardly come within the scope of samplers proper.

Wear, and seemed no longer to have any place in the kitchen. The tin cans had carried cocoa, vegetables, or silver polish, and in their original state were far from decorative. But a few cans of paint will accomplish wonders, this artistic utilitarian found. She painted the tin with a grounding of white paint. Paint spreads rapidly on tin, and, for the most successful results, dexterity rather than skill is needed.

When two coats of white paint had dried on the tins, Mary added designs in color. As she was not a skilled designer, she relied on tracing, rather than making inferior patterns. In the advertising pages of magazines, she found a veritable wealth of suitable designs that could be cut out and traced. Three tubes of oil paint, red, blue, and yellow, and a can of black enamel, was all that she needed for the decoration. Designs of butterflies and flowers proved most effective, for these are not rigid in outline, and permit the use of a variety of colors. One only, was painted in wide black and white stripes, with futuristic splashes of color, for there are few pot-grown plants available that can hold their own against such a startling effect.

In the larger pots, miniature blue spruces, fruit-bearing orange trees, and miniature roses were planted, and in the smaller ones rapid-growing house bulbs, such as narcissus and Chinese lilies. The small tins were best fitted for bulbs that grow in gravel, for these grow even when largely exposed.

For the sake of the introductory doggerel, Mary used "pots and pans and old tin cans," but, as a matter of fact, she used wide-mouthed bottles, too. These were, perhaps, her finest achievement. She had long been an admirer of luster ware, and had heard that amateur craftsmen could make it; so she brought out an old china painting outfit, added a jar of gilt paint, and started work. Spots of contrasting colors, applied irregularly to give a mottled effect, were roughly painted over with gilt paint, after they had dried. This process was repeated twice, to make the covering heavy enough to resist firing. Then the pieces were taken to a shop, where china firing was done, and fired in the most extreme heat. The result was a creditable replica of the expensive luster ware of the china shops. In these bottles, only greens and small bulbs could be grown, but certain varieties of Chinese lilies spread from small bulbs to heavy foliage, and are beautifully fitted for growth in bottles.

## Two of the Season's Hats



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Large and small they are, simple and ornate this year and, apparently, of all imaginable shapes and sizes and styles of decoration. The illustrations shown today are excellent examples of two popular styles. The small one is a specimen of the modified poke

A band of purple grosgrain ribbon, rather narrow—that is, about an inch or so wide—finishes off the crown and is the only other trimming, ending in bows and streamers at the back.

This soft crown is another of the popular features of the large hats of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

bonnet, which has been enjoying high favor since the beginning of the season. The frame of this demure little bonnet is covered with gray Georgette crepe. A scarf of soft, light blue Georgette crepe is draped about the high crown and tied in a bow at the back. The raised band brim is adorned with small silk flowers in pastel shades of blue and rose, which make a dainty and effective decoration. Almost any desired color scheme could be used in a simple hat like this, which is quite as up-to-date and smart, in a quiet way, as it is demure and picturesque.

The large hat has a brim of yellow leghorn straw, which is faced with transparent purple chiffon through which the yellow straw shows distinctly. A tiny band of purple satin finishes off the edge, on the under side. The soft crown is also of purple chiffon and is covered with Japanese daisies, in different shades of wistaria.

## Some Rooms of Many Reflections

For the room that is too dark, too small or too irregular in shape, there is always a first assistant in the art of reconstruction to be had in the ever-obliging mirror. One can find mirrors that will fit into any part of a room's wall space, that will harmonize with almost any color scheme.

Beginning with the room that seems too dark, one can easily solve the problem of introducing more sunlight, or daylight, at least, by the proper adjustment of a mirror or two. These should be hung opposite the windows, where they will reflect stray sunbeams, or where brilliant colors that have been used in the room will be reflected. A small, rather dark library, furnished and paneled in dark wood, had three small casement windows at which were hung curtains of terra cotta silk. On a table near the fireplace and on one of the low bookcases stood great brass bowls of the orange-podded flower, sometimes called "Japanese lanterns." A wide seat beneath the windows held many pillows, covered with dull green or terra cotta silk.

Opposite the windows hung a mirror, which measured about four feet in height and about one foot and a half in width. In it were reflected the light that came into the room, the colors of the curtains, and one of the brass bowls. In a second mirror, hung opposite the fireplace, were reflected the other bowl with its orange flowers and the painting of a gay procession which was hung over the fireplace. Thus there seemed to be no absence of light, and the room was filled with color. The room which is too small needs

mirrors more than any other room. For a carefully placed mirror will bring all outdoors into the room. Hanging the mirror opposite a window is a good plan; but, if one wished to give a feeling of space, the mirror should be hung where it will reflect a picture of windswept plains or great mountains. The reflection of the picture is often more potent than is the picture itself, in bringing the outdoors into the small room, since in the reflection the picture is apt to seem more real. Hanging a mirror opposite a door which can be left open makes the room seem larger and, also, relates the room to the rest of the house. In this way, a small hall may be made part of the rooms into which it opens, or, as in the successful instance, a small room can be made an actual part of the garden, just outside its windows.

The room of irregular shape needs mirrors, since one which is hung in a corner that juts away from the rest of the room will reflect the room and so make the corner a part of it. Mirrors hung in the larger part of the room reflect the corners, and so bring them into relation with the whole.

For uses such as these, the mirror having a picture framed with it is less successful than that plainly framed in polished wood. Decidedly interesting frames for mirrors can be had, those of lacquered wood, of natural woods unstained but highly polished, or of painted wood, being effective. Since it is the object of the mirror to focus the attention on what it reflects rather than on itself, it is better that the frame should not be too ornate or too highly colored.

## The Story of Sèvres

A short distance up the River Seine by boat, if one takes one of those swift little steamers known as "les Mouches," which ply so diligently up and down the river, or by tram, if one prefers to go up over the hills, about halfway to Versailles, is the quiet little town of Sèvres, famous far and wide for the beautiful porcelain made in its factories. Ever since Louis XV, away back in the middle of the Eighteenth Century, one day handed back their money to the various shareholders and appointed one of his state counselors as administrator, with M. Boileau as general director of the porcelain factory, which had been established at Sèvres some three years earlier, the little town has been known not only throughout the length and breadth of France, but in many other countries as well, by the beautiful things manufactured there. Visitors to that town today may see the works and workshops, the exhibition rooms where specimens of the products are for sale and also a museum—Musée Céramique—where are gathered together noteworthy pieces of early Sèvres ware.

France had been making pottery of sorts for some centuries, just as other European countries had done, and along toward the end of the Fifteenth Century that produced at Avignon, Beauvais and a few other places had become distinctly beautiful and decorative, although Italy was considered to take the lead in such manufactures. During the Sixteenth Century, that lover of beautiful things, François I, either went or sent to Italy and persuaded Girolamo della Robbia to come to France and decorate a castle for him. And della Robbia, when he came, brought along with him some new ideas in pottery.

Not long after that incident, we find that a new pottery or faience, called Henri Deux, appeared and it is said now that examples of this remarkable and original ware are worth their weight in gold. The candlesticks, salt cellars and dishes made of this ware were graceful in form, but rather elaborately adorned with modeled decorations. There was one Bernard Palissy, whose work is still remembered. Later came the manufacture of a variety of majolica ware and of tin enameled, the latter being well developed in Rouen.

Early in the Eighteenth Century the manufacture of a rather artificial looking porcelain was begun at Rouen. At Chantilly, about the year 1725, a porcelain was made, which imitated the Imari ware of Japan. Some 15 years later another factory was established at Vincennes, and now comes the beginning of the famous Sèvres. It was in the year 1753, so historians interested in this subject tell us, that the King, Louis XV, who, for the past five years, had been making donations for the carrying on of the work, allowed the adjective "royal" to be added to the name of the works, and granted the use of the two interlaced L's as a trademark. In order to keep a record of the porcelain made in different years, a scheme of lettering was arranged which, to the initiated, would tell the tale. For example, an A in the space between the two L's signified that the piece of porcelain, thus marked, was made in that year in which the King began to take an active interest in the work, 1753. Three years later the factory was removed from Vincennes to Sèvres, and it is there that one may visit it today, over in one corner of the beautiful park of St. Cloud, not far from the Seine. And, in 1759, the King took it over as a state industry, to be managed henceforth as such.

Now it happened that the making of porcelain appealed to Madame de Pompadour, and she did everything in her power to bring the Sèvres product up to the highest possible artistic standard, to popularize the ware at court and throughout the country, and even throughout the whole of Europe. Among the beautiful colors which were employed in this ware, one of the loveliest was named for her, the "rose Pompadour." Where kings and queens and wealthy courtiers had formerly sent each other gifts of gold and

silver, it became the fashion to substitute services of royal Sèvres; thus this factory soon became one of the most—if not the most—important in all of Europe at that time.

Two varieties of porcelains were made here, the hard and the soft. Among the colors employed were the "bleu de roi," or king's blue, a deep cobalt blue, a turquoise blue which was very popular, apple green, rose Pompadour and another known as the "jaune jonquille." Forms and shapes varied greatly. Some of the earlier shapes were said to have been designed by the King's silversmith, and so were not most suitable for porcelain. Many of these were made in molds, in sections, and put together with ormolu. Examples of this early ware are to be found in some museums.

The decorative schemes are well worth studying. Flowers and birds in most brilliant colors, also little figures, were favorite motifs. Generally speaking, some solid color, such as the turquoise or king's blue, apple green or rose, were chosen for the background and white spaces or panels were left for the chosen decoration. Oftentimes, instead of leaving the background plain, it was covered over with a delicate pattern in gold, and other touches of the gold gave added richness to the dish, vase or candlestick. One thing especially noticeable about this ware from Sèvres is that the decorations are in miniature; everything is done delicately and on a small scale, with great technical skill, not in the broad, dashing lines of much other porcelain. Tableware was usually made with a

white background, bordered in color. It may be, and lavishly adorned in colors. "Jeweled Sèvres" was, doubtless, the most costly and elaborate of all varieties of the ware and that was richly decorated with fine imitation precious stones, which could scarcely be detected as imitations, set in beautiful mountings of gold. This, needless to say, was extremely costly.

## An Attractive Vegetable Salad

A delicious-tasting and attractive-looking dish, for either a plain home luncheon or a company affair, is a salad of which the chief ingredients are hard boiled eggs and cold boiled green peas. The quantities must be judged by the housekeeper, who knows how many people she wishes to serve. First, boil the eggs until hard, cool them, cut in two crosswise and remove the yolks. Break these yolks into small pieces and mix with the cold boiled peas and some mayonnaise dressing. Sprinkle a little salt and pepper over the inside of the whites which are to be used as cups, and put a teaspoonful of the yolk and peas mixture in each, or enough to keep it up a little. Serve on crisp, small lettuce leaves. If the eggs are small, it may prove better to cut a slice off the end, in order to have a little more room for the filling, and a small slice may be removed from the other end, in order to make it stand up straight. Sometimes a dash of paprika adds interest to the appearance of the dish.

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## THE ROMANCE OF THE BOOK

This is the fourteenth of a series of articles dealing with this subject. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 26, Jan. 16, Jan. 23, Jan. 30, Feb. 6, Feb. 13, Feb. 20, Feb. 27, March 6, March 13, March 20, March 27, April 3.

## XIV—The Art of Illumination (Continued)

The earliest example of Christian book illustrations is a Greek MS. of the Fifth Century, containing fragments of the Book of Genesis, now in the Imperial Library at Vienna. Another is the Cottonian Genesis of the same date, a fragment now kept in the British Museum. In Vienna, also, is the famous "Discordians," the oldest example in which the decoration is of sufficient importance to take rank beside the figures.

These MSS. are all monuments of declining taste. By the Sixth Century men were striving for the necessities of life rather than the luxuries. It was only, therefore, under the rule of Theodoric the Ostrogoth in the West, and of Anastasius and his successors in Constantinople, or where the church could especially exert her influence, that further costly monuments are to be found.

It is Byzantine miniature art, therefore, which first concerns us. By the beginning of that period known as the Age of Justinian, Christian art had passed through many hardships, and the effect upon illumination was to make of it an individual luxury. The Emperor's mania for building had succeeded in transforming the Roman art of Constantinople into a new style, to be known henceforward as Byzantine. The extravagance of architecture, the encouragement of the industrial and sumptuary arts, the lavishness of personal attire—all had an unexampled influence upon calligraphers and illuminators, who produced works of unrivaled splendor. Artists could now afford to send to the Far East and to the southern shores of Europe for their costly material. Brilliant minium came from India and from Spain; lapis lazuli from Persia and Bokhara, and the famous Byzantine



A Byzantine illuminated page

gold ink was manufactured by the illuminators themselves out of pure oriental gold.

Thus illumination in its restoration was really made into a new art. Under Justinian the use of gold and silver inks, the vellum stained with rose and scarlet tints and purple dyes—which were the great features in the day of Constantine and Theodosius—was still continued. But in addition to this, the ornamentation became far richer and more magnificent. These veritable editions de luxe reflected the gorgeousness of the architecture; and the jeweled tympanum, with its golden background, was copied bodily in the pages of Gospel-book and sacred history.

It is interesting in this connection to note that art in miniature and ornament is always the direct mirror of the architecture of its period. Where the church decoration is rich in mosaics, as in the Romanesque, and the fretted arcades are interlaced, one with the other, the same characteristics are seen in illuminated Lives of the Saints, the Monologues, the Psalter and the Gospel-books. When the stained glass is the special feature of the interior, as in the Gothic cathedrals in France, Germany or Italy, the same effect may be noted in the illumination. Indirectly this is also true of the contemporary minor ancillary arts which happen to be practiced at the time. Even temporary or merely fashionable customs are often repeated in the MS. pages. Sometimes it is the architecture itself, with its columns, capitals, arches and friezes, that become the subject of background or border decoration. At another time utensils and furniture attract the artist, and again some objects of personal adornment. The higher the grade of the illumination, the more likely it is of identification. As we approach the period of the Renaissance, one may find the mosaic enameling, the wood and stone carving, the gem-cutting, and the work of the medalist. The local love of flower cultivation is shown in the illumination of the Netherlands. Work in sculpture affected the German decoration, and the French work reflects the labors of the goldsmith and the enameler.

## POLISH REFUGEES IN SWITZERLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Ever since the German occupation of Warsaw, all postal communication between the German and Austrian occupied parts of Poland and neutral countries has been entirely suspended. The thousands of Polish refugees in Switzerland, for instance, are for the most part entirely unable to correspond with their relatives and friends at home, but, nevertheless, news passes between them by more or less irregular channels, and the exiled Poles are not left in complete ignorance of all that is happening to their friends, and incidentally to their property and belongings in Poland. Most of the news which arrives is far from agreeable, and new stories of German exactions, and pillaging and robbery, are constantly being received. Here is one of the latest stories peculiarly illustrative of German methods in unhappy Poland.

A prominent textile manufacturer at Lodz, once the great cotton metropolis, not only of Poland, but of all Russia, was practically deprived of his entire plant, machinery, stocks of raw material and manufactured goods by the Germans, who "requisitioned" them at prices ridiculously below their real value. Some months later, the manufacturer received a letter from a German engineering firm at Magdeburg, offering him new electric motors. The letter stated that he need have no concern that the dimensions of the motors would not be suitable for his factory, because, as a matter of fact, they were the same motors which had been requisitioned in his factory by the German officials. Incidentally, however, the manufacturer noted that the price was more than three times the sum he had been allowed for them. Naturally the manufacturer was highly indignant at



A specimen of Byzantine illumination

tural difference is that while the Romanesque dome rests upon a mural cylinder, the Byzantine is supported upon pillared arches. The dome itself is not essentially Byzantine.

In Greece the art declined after Justinian. Leo III, the iconoclast, put an end to pictorial art. He caused the library which Constantine founded, and to which Theodosius and Justinian made important additions, to discard all volumes containing sacred images. Fifty thousand volumes were destroyed, including the famous Homer written in letters of gold, and the masterpiece of ancient chrysography. This naturally caused a decline in the art, but the iconoclastic movement was not able to destroy it. Many claim that the climax in Byzantine illumination was reached when Basil I, the Macedonian, ascended the throne in 867. It seems but natural that the tremendous impulse given to architecture by Basil I should add a corresponding interest to illumination. The examples of this period, namely, 867-886, show that the mosaics of Santa Sophia became irresistible incentives to the production of beautiful MSS., in which the splendor of Byzantine costume and accessories is combined with the simpler elegance of classic motif and composition. It then began to construct fundamental rules upon doctrinal authority, all out of specific precepts of ancient or local usage. It began to diffuse itself throughout the empire instead of confining itself to the capital. It became distinct, self-possessed and strongly featured, and for a time resisted local influence. Finally it fixed itself as the basis of several national styles.

Manuscripts earlier than the Eighth Century do not contain historiated or pictured initials, owing to the editors' against image worship and the representation of saintly figures. This compelled the illuminators to pay greater attention to pure linear ornament, developing a feature which had until now been kept subordinate, but which became exceedingly important. The Macedonian dynasty (867-1056) upon its advent removed the ban, and this resulted in the splendid second revival of Byzantine art. Unfortunately, however, at the same time a monastic despotism swept over the country, and by its regulations destroyed all individuality. As a result Byzantine art was reduced to an automaton, and its artistic power gradually waned and disappeared.

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## IN THE LIBRARIES

There were never so many books in the world, and the old saying about there being no end to their making was never so apposite; but the weariness and sorrow which Kobeleth found accruing to his famous libraries might have been assuaged if, instead of hoarding his treasures for his own gratification and glorification he had opened his library doors outward and sent the rolls forth as messengers of cheer to his fellowmen. So the application of the saying is as timely as the saying itself, and "Keep the books on the go" is a good slogan for everybody who buys or owns a book. If the increasing number of soldiers and sailors are to have the reading matter which they so much desire and so well deserve, the giving must not stop with a week's spasmodic effort, but must be entered into, like other activities, for the duration of the war. Do not let the dust gather upon any book which might brighten a patriot's dull hour or help him to be a better patriot. That people are gradually waking up to this duty is evidenced by the generally ready response to the recent nationwide call, but there is still need that the query—"Have you a book to give?" should be self-addressed to each citizen, and honestly answered. Meanwhile the testimony to the good done by the books already at work is the most convincing proof that the opportunity is a most genuine and practical one. Think of one of O. Henry's books of short stories being torn into sections of a story each, and the sections circulated separately, with the original owner acting as librarian! And those sections were pored over by successive soldiers in France until the print was worn off the pages.

Another example is furnished by the men of the Negro stevedore regiment in a French port, with leisure hours on their hands, of whom their lieutenant writes: "These men are only a few months from cotton fields to khaki. They are among a strange people who speak a language unintelligible to them. Not at any time in my life have I been so made to realize the meaning of the expression 'thirsting for knowledge.' By begging, borrowing and buying I have cornered all the English books in the vicinity, and I have 112 books for 3000 men. These books are all in use seven days in the week. We need hundreds more."

Among books recently issued in which librarians are of necessity interested is the new edition of Willcox's French-English Military Dictionary with a supplement containing all the military and technical terms down to the latest in use. The French Government cooperated with Colonel Willcox in the preparation of his work, and many French officers assisted him.

The story of the Sargent Industrial School of Beacon, N. Y., founded in 1891, is told in an attractive little book with an appreciation by Miss Sarah L. Arnold as foreword. Home-making and housekeeping are taught

at the school and practiced as an integral part of the life of the village. Eleanor E. Ledbetter's book, "Winning Friends and Citizens for America," is one of the series on library work with the foreign born issued by the Immigrant Publication Society, and edited by John Foster Carr. This number is especially concerned with work done for and with Poles, Bohemians, and other Slavic peoples.

Every phase of the vocational problem is treated in the latest volume of the series on Vocational Education, issued by the H. W. Wilson Company, and the volume thus places the most expert opinions and conclusions before the reader in a compact form. As usual, the present volume contains a selected bibliography, and reprints of the most important material on the subject found in current periodicals and in educational addresses.

An important bibliography is that issued as a war supplement to the March number of the History Teacher's Magazine, prepared by George Matthew Dutcher, professor of history in Wesleyan University, in cooperation with the National Board of Historical Research. It is a selected and critical bulletin of publications in English relating to the world war, and includes books on the causes, the problems, the issues of the war, on the questions of war and peace, and on the conditions, problems and relations of the countries involved. The compiler has made his notes directly from examination of the works listed. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained in reprint from the publisher, McKinley Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

As the scene of Whittier's "Snow-bound," Haverhill, in Massachusetts, has a fame, and a place in the hearts of the American people that are all its own; and the Public Library of Haverhill is serving the whole country as well as the town itself by diligently building up its Whittier collection of books and manuscripts, letters, pictures and relics, and by preserving these in a form that makes them accessible for inspection and study. The collection is already one of the largest of a similar kind in any public institution. Those who have relics belong by virtue of their character, and logically in such a collection are urged

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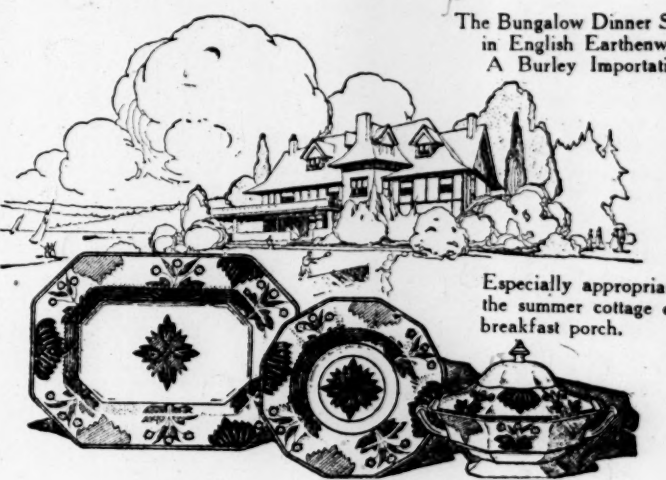
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji—The future of the Fiji Islands was outlined in a comprehensive manner by Hon. Henry Marks, M. L. C., and member of the Fiji Executive Council, in interviews which he gave while visiting in Melbourne recently. Mr. Marks is head of the large Fijian concern which bears his name, is a financier and business man of note and one of the best-known residents of the islands. Dealing with the sugar question, Mr. Marks said that Fiji at the present time was under a considerable disadvantage owing to the decision of the Indian Government not to allow any more indentured labor to leave India for Fiji. A system would probably be introduced, however, by which "free" Indians would enter Fiji, he said. Legislation has been passed to raise £150,000 for a labor fund, he added. The proposal was that the laborers should be allotted to desirable employers for six months, after which they would be under engagement as monthly servants. There would be a provision, however, that they would have to work for some employer for 12 months, after which they would be at liberty to take up land, which the Government would provide at a nominal rent. If at the end of 12 months they desired to go back to India, their passage would be paid. It is not likely, however, that many would want to go back, as the Indian in Fiji is contented and happy.

## WOMEN AND FARM WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The suggestion that women be employed on Canadian farms was made from the bench on Thursday by Judge Duclos, in dealing with the exemption appeal of Yvon Bigonnesse. The applicant was brought up on a farm, came to Montreal several years ago and became an architect, and last summer returned to farm work for his uncle, Alphonse Brunelle of Chambly, who intimated that the court's proposal that he secure women to help on his farm could not well be carried out. Judge Duclos remarked that the trouble was that people were too fond of ease in this country, and that the women did not realize that farm labor was just as honorable as any other work. Bigonnesse was exempted.



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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## FEW SPECIALTIES BECOME ACTIVE

Shipping Shares, Kelley Tire, Inspiration and National Enameling Are Prominent in an Otherwise Featureless Market

Dull, featureless and rather heavy, describes the early New York stock market of today. Losses were only fractional as a whole. There were a few scattering gains. Reading was down 1/4 of a point at one time. On the other hand Marine preferred rose as much as Texas Company also gained 1/4.

American Telephone moved upward a small fraction in the first few minutes of trading on the Boston stock board this morning.

The New York market changed very little late in the first half hour.

There was practically no improvement in respect to activity before midday. The New York market was very narrow. Gulf opened unchanged at 110, moved up 2 points and then sagged off fractionally. Inspiration was up 1/4 at the opening at 48 1/2 and advanced more than a point further. National Enameling was up 1/4 at the opening at 51 1/2 and improved a good fraction. Kelley Tire advanced 3 points to 45. Steel moved within a narrow fractional range. Marine preferred opened up 1/4 at 92 1/2 and rose 1 1/2 further.

Burns Brothers and Canadian Pacific advanced each a point or more in the early afternoon. The tone was quiet and firm at the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales, 188,600 shares, \$3,149,000 bonds.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The naval stores market in New York Tuesday was much firmer and turpentine showed a stronger tendency. The southern report stated that the markets were firm and the prices unchanged. Turpentine in New York was quoted at 40 1/2 cents a gallon, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins.—The rosin market in New York Tuesday was weak on the lower grades, but strong on the higher grades, but the prices remained the same. The southern advice stated that the rosin market in Savannah was stronger and at Jacksonville it was a little weaker.

These quotations for rosins are for o. b. New York in 250-lb. barrels, the figures obtaining for carload lots: Grades B, C \$6.15, D \$6.15, E \$6.20, F \$6.20, G \$6.20, H \$6.25, I \$6.30, K \$6.35, M \$7.00, N \$7.50, W \$7.50, W.W. \$8.

Tar and Pitch.—The market for tar and pitch in New York was firmer and the prices unchanged. The kiln burned grades are quoted at \$12 to \$12.50. Pine pitch is quoted at \$4.75.

Oil.—Wood turpentine is quoted at 41 1/2¢ a gallon in barrels; rosin oil first run 40¢ a gallon in barrels; turpentine destructive 36 1/2¢ a gallon; rosin oil second run 40¢ a gallon; pine oil, white steam, 50¢ a gallon; pine oil, yellow steam, 45¢ a gallon; tar oil distilled 35¢ a gallon.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Tuesday's naval stores market: Spirits of turpentine firm at 37 1/2¢@37 3/4¢; sales 118 casks at 37 1/2¢; 50 casks at 37 1/2¢. Rosin market: WW \$6.30, W \$6.25, N \$6.50, M \$6.75, K \$6.50, I \$6.25, H \$6.25, G \$6.20, F \$6.20, E \$6.20, D \$6.20, C \$6.20, B \$6.20, A \$6.20. Sales 227 barrels. Rosin grades WW and W, firm; N nominal, below firm.

LONDON, England.—Turpentine steady at 12 1/2¢ 6d. Rosin steady, American standard, 57s. 3d.; American fine, 60s. 9d.

## IRON ORE SITUATION

DULUTH, Minn.—Operators of iron properties on Cuyuna Range are counting upon last year's ore shipping record of 2,422,884 tons being exceeded this season. Development of manganese ore deposits is being pushed as much as possible, and two additional properties may become producers shortly.

## WISCONSIN EDISON PROFITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Wisconsin Edison Company reports a net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of \$1,592,324 compared with \$1,719,588 in the previous year.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Probably snow or rain tonight and Thursday; somewhat colder tonight; high easterly winds diminishing Thursday.

For Southern New England: Probably snow tonight turning to rain and continuing Thursday.  
For Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 36.10 a. m. 35.10 p. m. 34.10

## IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 25 New Orleans 42  
Buffalo 24 New York 36  
Chicago 30 Philadelphia 38  
Denver 30 Pittsburgh 38  
Cincinnati 30 Portland, Me. 39  
St. Louis 30  
San Francisco 52  
Seattle 32  
Washington 40

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day, 13.08 High water  
Sun rises, 6.12 11.20 a. m. 11.42 p. m.  
Sun sets, 7.20 New moon, 11.24 p. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7.30 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold.....	134	134	134	134
Allis-Chalmers.....	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Am Can.....	42 3/4	42 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Can pf.....	96	96	96	96
Am Car Fr.....	78 1/4	78 1/4	78	78
Am IceSec.....	18 1/4	18 1/4	17	17
Am IceSec pf.....	46	46	46	46
Am Int Corp.....	55	55	55	55
Am Linseed.....	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Am Loco.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Shipbld.....	115	115	115	115
Am Smelt.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/4	76 1/4
Am Smelt pf.....	105	105	105	105
Am Sugar.....	101	101	100 1/4	100 1/4
Am Tel.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Woolen.....	52	52	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Wool pf.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am Writ pf.....	23	23	22	22
Anacoda.....	64 1/4	64 1/4	64	64
Atchafson.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
At Bir & Alt.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
At Gulf.....	110	110	110	110
At Gulf pf.....	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4
Bald Loco.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
B & Ohio pf.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Barrett pf.....	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
Beth Steel.....	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
Beth Steel B.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Beth Steel Spf.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Booth Fish.....	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Brook R T.....	39	39	39	39
Burns Bros.....	124	124	124	124
Butte & Sup.....	20	20	19 1/2	19 1/2
Cal Petrol.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Cal Petrol pf.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Can Pacific.....	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Central Fdy pf.....	50	50	50	50
C Leather.....	65 1/4	65 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
C Leather pf.....	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
Cer de Pas.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
CM & St Paul.....	39	39	38	38 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Chi Rl pf.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Chi Rl pf pf.....	66	66	65 1/2	65 1/2
Chi & West.....	6	6	6	6
Chi & West pf.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chi & N W.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Chile Cop.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Chino Cop.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
CCC & St L.....	31	31	31	31
Cof Fuel.....	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Corn Prod.....	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
Corn Prod pf.....	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
Cru Steel.....	62 1/4	62 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
Cuban C Sug.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Cuban C pf.....	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
Del & Huds.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Elkhorn.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Erie.....	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Erie 2d pf.....	29	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Erie 2d pf pf.....	21	21	19 1/2	19 1/2
F M & S pf.....	31	31	31	31
Gas W & W.....	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Granby Min.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Gen Electric.....	139	139	138 1/2	138 1/2
Gen Motors.....	117	117	116 1/2	116 1/2
Gen Nor Ore.....	27	27	26 1/2	26 1/2
Gen Nor pf.....	89	89	88 1/2	88 1/2
Harv Cor.....	58	58	58	58
Has & Bar.....	39	39	39	39
Inspiration.....	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Int C Cor pf.....	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Int Mer Mar.....	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
I Mer Mar pf.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
In Nickel C.....	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Int Paper.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Int Paper S.....	60	60	60	60
Kelley Tires.....	43	43	43	43
Kenne Cop.....	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Lack Steel.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Louis & N.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Maxwell 1 pf.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Max Petrol.....	93	93	92 1/2	92 1/2
Miami.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28	28
Midvale St.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
M & S L New.....	8 1/4	8 1/4	8	8
Mo Pacific.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mo Pac pf.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52	52
Nat C & C.....	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Nat Enamel.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Nat Lead.....	57	57	57	57
Nevada Con.....	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
NY Central.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
NYN H & H.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
N & W.....	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
North Pac.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
O Cities Gas.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
O & W.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Ont Silver.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	30	30	30	30
Pacific T & T.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Penna.....	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Pere Marq.....	10	10	10	10
P & W Va.....	27	27	27	27
Public Ser.....	100	100	100	100
Ray Con.....	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Reading.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Repub I & S.....	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4
Royal Dub.....	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4
Rey Steel Sp.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Seab A L pf.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Shat Arl.....	17	17	17	17
Sinclair Oil.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
So Pacific.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
So Ry.....	22	22	22	22
So Ry pf.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
STL & S F.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Studebaker.....	39	39	38 1/2	38 1/2
Stee Steel.....	36	36	36	36
Tenn Cop.....	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Texas Co.....	143	143	142 1/2	142 1/2
Texas Pac.....	15	15	15	15
T G R T.....	50	50	50	50
Union Pac.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Union Pac pf.....	71	71	71	71
Unklyns S F.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
US Rubber.....	54	54	53 1/2	53 1/2
US Rub pf.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
US S & H.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
US Steel.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2

## NORTHERN PACIFIC ANNUAL MEETING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the annual meeting of the Northern Pacific road, meeting directors were reelected. Appointment of Howard Elliott to fill the unexpired term of William S. Todd, resigned, for two years from April 9, 1918, was approved by the stockholders, as was also the appointment of George T. Slade, as a director for the same period, in place of Grant B. Schley.

Regarding crop conditions in Northern Pacific territory, President Hannaford said that indications were that the crop would be the finest the district ever had if conditions continue good. Acreage planted this year is the largest on record.

The annual meeting was adjourned until April 30. This was done so that contract being between the Government and the railroad for its operation under Director-General McAdoo might be taken up by stockholders at that time. If the contract has not been completed by that time, a further adjournment will take place.

## PROVISIONS

**Boston Receipts**  
Today: 1575 bbs oranges; 2675 bbs grapefruit; 1000 bbs sweet potatoes; 25146 bu potatoes; 225 bbs sweet potatoes.

**Boston Poultry Receipts**  
Today: 40 pkgs; last year, 1850 pkgs.

**Boston Wholesale Prices**  
Flour—Wheat flour, 100 per cent, not quoted; rye flour in sacks, per bbl, straight, \$12.25@13.75; barley flour, per bbl, in sacks, \$11.75@13; gram flour, per bbl, in sacks, \$10.50.

Corn—Transit shipment: k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.89 1/2@1.90; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.84 1/2@1.85; k. d. yellow, \$1.79 1/2@1.80. Prompt shipment: Natural No. 2 yellow, \$1.99 1/2@2; natural No. 3 yellow, \$1.94 1/2@1.95; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.79 1/2@1.80; k. d. yellow, \$1.74 1/2@1.75.

Oats—Transit ship 40 to 42 lbs \$1.06 1/2@1.07; 38 to 40 lbs \$1.05 1/2@1.06; 36 to 38 lbs \$1.04 1/2@1.05; 34 to 36 lbs \$1.04@1.04 1/2.

Oatmeal—Rolled \$15.80 per 90 lbs, in sack; cut and ground \$6.67 per 90 lbs in sack.

Corn meal (per 100 lbs)—Bag meal, \$3.60@3.65; cracked corn, \$3.65@3.70; white corn meal, \$5.10@5.55; yellow corn meal, \$4.75@5.35.

Hay—No. 1 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, \$27.00; No. 2 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, \$22.00; No. 1 grade, Canada, \$22.00; No. 2 grade, Canada, \$19.00; No. 3 grade, \$17.00; stock hay, \$15.00@16.

Straw—Rye, \$23@24.

Millfeed—Market nominal; stock feed, \$64; cottonseed feed, \$57; barley feed, \$50; rye feed, \$52; oat hulls, \$32.

Beans, car lots (per 100 lbs)—New York and Michigan pea beans, \$13@13.50; California, small white, \$14@14.25; yellow, No. 1, \$14@14.25; No. 2, \$12.50@13.50; green peas, \$11@12.50; lima beans, \$14.25@14.50.

Potatoes—Maine, \$1.80@1.90 per 100 lbs; sweet, \$2.25@2.50; new Bermuda, \$7@8. bbl.

Eggs—Fancy henner and nearby, 44@44 1/2; eastern extras, 42@43; western extras, 40@41; western prime extras, 36 1/2@37; western firsts, 35@36.

Onions—Connecticut Valley, 25c@31; Cuban, \$1 1/3@1.37.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 42@43; western creamery, 41@42; renovated, 35 1/2@36; ladies, 35@36.

Fruit—Oranges, California navel, \$5@5 1/2; Florida, \$5@5 1/2; grapefruit, \$2.50@5.50 box; strawberries, 35@40c box; pineapples, \$2.50@5.50 crate; cranberries, \$12@15 bbl, \$4.50@5.50 crate.

Apples—Baldwin fancy \$4.50@5.25; grade A, \$4@4.50; ungraded, \$2.50@3.50; Northern Spy, \$2.50@4; russets, \$2.50@3.50; greenings, \$2.50@4; odd varieties, \$2.50@3.50; b. boxes, \$1@2; western box apples, \$1.50@2.

Sugar—American Refinery quotes granulated and fine as a basis at 7.45c a pound in 100-lb. lots.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

**Boston Receipts**  
Today, 2320 lbs. 285 bbs, 173,762 lbs butter; 738



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BOSTON TRADING  
IN WOOL STOPS

Members of Trade Exerting All Efforts for Benefit of Government—Inventories of Stocks on Hand Are Being Taken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Wool trading in Boston has virtually ceased. Up to last Friday fair sales were reported on the various grades, but with the meeting of the Wool Trade Association on that day and the ultimate decision of the members to be of great assistance as possible to the Government in its present undertaking, sales ceased. Dealers are now busy inventorying their stocks. Some have already sent in their reports on blanks provided for the work. It is estimated by the Boston dealers that the decision of the Government as to the stocks it wishes to retain will take anywhere from 10 days to two weeks to ascertain. During that time things are at a standstill as far as business is concerned, although a few inquiries are being noted from time to time.

Now that the holidays are over in the South American market buying there has been resumed, but chiefly on grades which correspond to prices stated as of July 1, under the government option plan.

All the machinery of mills that it is possible to use will be utilized by the Government for the making of the heavier uniforms and war work in general. The mills have made a splendid response to the requests thus far for machinery and this is fortunate in view of the fact that if it had been otherwise the plants would have had to be commandeered. There are some mills, however, which have yet to volunteer the use of the machinery which they have suitable for this work. Some have hesitated to do so because they did not have adequate stocks of wool on hand for such work. The authorities have offered to furnish material to such mills as are without sufficient quantities to do the work.

If this point is understood, it seems assured that additional mills will volunteer their services where they are so much needed. The Government hopes to get the stated amount of uniforms needed finished by Aug. 1, and if this is done, there will be an opportunity for the civilian trade to be taken care of after that date.

The men's wear and women's wear trades are fairly quiet. Fifty of the women's wear mills in New York have shown their willingness to turn their machinery over to the manufacture of army goods. The 20-ounce cloth is especially needed. The American Woolen Company has responded readily to the government appeal, and will probably have nearly 100 per cent of its machinery employed on this sort of work soon. Government orders are to take precedence over all others until requirements are assured of fulfillment.

The last of the colonial wool auction sales will be held April 17 and 18, when the balance of the Australian wools, consisting of both greasy and scoured varieties, will be offered.

The Boston trade has been urged to refrain from doing any buying of the domestic clip wools on the sheep's backs, but wait until the wools have been shorn and made ready for the market. Shearing is in progress in several of the sections of the West at present, but very few clips have been sold, as yet, even in the market. In California the clip has not been sold. Growers are asking from 50 cents to \$1 for the wools.

It is thought that the reason sales have not been consummated is because federal control is so universally anticipated. The Government has not signified its intention thus far to do this, but there is still time for such a plan to be carried out and the authorities may feel later that the step is very necessary. Still there is the other alternative of allowing the wool to pass through the regular channels and then taking an option on it as was done with stocks in the hands of dealers not long ago. If some definite word could be obtained from the purchasing agents of the Government, buyers would know whether to make their usual purchases. As it is, they feel that conditions do not justify the purchase of the current domestic clip.

Word has been received that Philadelphia and New York have also stopped trading, as has the Boston market, and are devoting their time to the taking account of stocks on hand.

Philadelphia will hold auctions on June 12 and July 1. It is hoped that these auctions, although not representing foreign wools, will be as successful as the Australian wool sales have been.

GRAND RAPIDS &  
INDIANA'S GAINS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The Grand Rapids & Indiana road reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, operating revenue of \$6,419,358, an increase of more than \$500,000. Operating expenses showed a gain of more than \$600,000. Net income was \$17,720 less than year ago. At the annual meeting of the stockholders the retiring directors were reelected.

## BRIGHT WEAT PROSPECTS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas has a prospect of a wheat crop of 108,000,000 bushels with a reasonably favorable spring, according to reports to E. C. Paxton, government field agent for Kansas. That would be more than double the 1917 yield.

FUTURE VALUE OF  
LIBERTY BONDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On the assumption that 4 per cent interest may reasonably represent the credit basis of the United States shortly after the return of peace, C. F. Childs & Co., in a summarization of economic data bearing upon the third Liberty Loan, point out that the second Liberty 4s converted into 4½s should then be quoted at 101½, and the first Liberty 4s converted into 4½s should be quoted at 102½. The 3½s, which differ from the above issues in that they are absolutely free from all taxation, should never be subjected to a direct comparison, since they will be primarily in demand by those who can well afford to purchase them on a 3½ per cent basis so long as excessive income taxation gives to those bonds a particular, independent value.

"While it is possible," they say, "that our Government may not be required to issue bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than 4½ per cent, especially if the war should end at an early date, it is also probable that if a higher rate of interest should later be named for future loans, the particular tax-exempt features which the present 4½s carry might be altogether removed from subsequent issues. Even a partially tax-exempt bond, as the 4½s are, would in that respect be in demand over a fully taxable bond. At all events, the present rate of 4½ per cent should certainly be regarded as amply justified in consideration of the fact that the citizens of this country should welcome an opportunity to lend their money even without any interest return whatever, in order to bring about a victorious peace and the perpetuation of the democracy which we all wish to continue to enjoy."

## REAL ESTATE

HARRY E. WILSON has sold the single frame dwelling of 12 rooms, together with 5525 square feet of land, located at 872 Washington Street, Dorchester. There is a total assessment of \$2600, of which \$1100 is on the land. Philip McMorrogh purchased for investment through the offices of Henry W. Savage, Inc.

Hannah M. Botsford et al., trustees, have purchased the interest of the Edward M. Skinner estate in the four-story well front brick house on the corner of 586-588 Massachusetts Avenue and 525-527 Shawmut Avenue, South End district. This property is assessed on a valuation of \$13,100, which includes \$7100 taxed on 2420 square feet of land.

**DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS**  
The Boston Penny Savings Bank has taken title to a block of four 2-story brick apartment houses, at 15 to 21 Intervale Street, Dorchester. There is a land area of 9005 square feet valued at \$5000, also made a part of the \$32,000 assessment. Bernard Davis estate were the grantors.

Everett W. Hutchins et al. are the new owners of a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 9000 square feet, assessed to the Eliza A. George estate for \$8000. Of this amount \$2200 applies on the ground. The location is 24 Caruth Street.

Another property purchased in Dorchester consists of a frame dwelling and 13,912 square feet of land, located at 3 Ashland Street, belonging to Charles E. Bockus and one other. Margaret M. O'Connor is the buyer. The total assessment is \$4000, of which \$2200 is land value.

WESTERN UNION'S  
QUARTER'S SHOWING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Western Union Telegraph Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1918 (March results estimated):

	1918	1917
Total rev.	\$20,518,352	\$2,286,643
Main & dep.	2,445,021	421,016
Exp. sales, etc.	14,647,561	2,860,723
Interest	322,962	—
Surplus	3,092,809	4,904

## TEXAS POWER'S YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Texas Power & Light Company's statement for February and 12 months compares:

	1918	1917
Gross earnings	\$272,768	\$210,586
Net earnings	104,964	88,938
Net income	57,422	47,983
Twelve months—		
Gross earnings	\$2,716,619	\$2,314,243
Net earnings	1,021,784	1,013,442
Net income	462,875	528,886
Preferred dividends	247,425	205,942
Balance	215,250	353,844

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75-7.16, cables 4.76-4.5, 60-day bills nominally 4.72 and 90-days 4.70½. Paris cables 5.70½, checks 5.72¼. Lire cables 8.90, checks 8.91½. Swiss cables 4.24, checks 4.29. Guilders 47½ and 47. Pesetas 26.30 and 26.20. Stockholm 34 and 33½.

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass.—Clearing House exchanges and balances for 1918 compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	\$10,087,220	\$4,551,827
Balance	\$3,922,221	\$4,860,297
The Boston subsidiary's credit balance today is \$436,385.		

## UNION TANK LINE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Union Tank Line's report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows net earnings of \$3,709,516, compared with \$2,081,766 in the previous year.

## STEEL ORDERS DECREASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Steel Corporation reports unfilled orders on March 31 last of 9,056,404 tons, a decrease of 232,049 tons.

LONDON MONEY  
MARKET REVIEW

British Banking Provision for After-the-War Conditions Indicated by Lord Cunliffe—Revenue Comes in Freely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—During the week ended Saturday, March 23, money has again become less abundant. Starting on Monday with plenty of funds in sight and lenders at the end of the day finding difficulty in placing spare balance at more than 2½ per cent for the night, toward the middle of the week the position was quite the reverse, mainly, it is said, on account of the transfer of credit in connection with the war bonds sales in the Business Men's Week. Borrowers from Wednesday onward had to pay as high as 3½ per cent for accommodation and a small amount of business was done at the bank in loans for a week at 4 per cent. The discount market was quiet but firm.

More than usual interest was shown in the weekly sitting of the court of the Bank of England when the retiring governor, Lord Cunliffe, made some interesting remarks on British banking provision for after-the-war conditions, and it would seem evident that matters in this connection are by no means being neglected. It will be recalled that Lord Cunliffe has been presiding over a committee formed for the purpose of considering the exchange and currency position and methods of dealing with the situation after the war so that anything he may say on the subject is more than usually noteworthy.

At the Bank of England the bullion stock has received an addition of £520,000, so that the total metal now held in the bank's coffers is £60,605,000. There was a slight expansion in the note circulation of £74,000. "Other deposits" are over five million up, and "other securities" also show an advance of £1,624,000, but public deposits are nearly three million lower. The ratio at 18.67 per cent is unchanged from a week ago.

The revenue still continues to come in freely, the total for the week ending Saturday, March 16, amounting to £21,079,000. Of this amount £11,024,000 was from income tax collections and £6,013,000 from the excess profits tax. With two weeks' revenue still to come in, the budget estimates are already exceeded by about fifteen millions. Expenditure amounted to £47,132,000, and the deficit was covered mainly by war bond sales. The floating debt was also lessened by about £21,000,000.

The silver quotation reflects the arrangements which are said to be under way to regulate the eastern exchange position. The trade has been buying keenly, with a view to meeting its needs before the proposed scheme comes into force.

The Dutch and Scandinavian rates have all moved strongly against London, though the closing quotations are not the worst. Madrid and Switzerland have also taken a further decided turn in favor of those two countries. The Italian lira is slightly higher again at 41.17.

The atmosphere of the stock exchange has seemed rather more animated during the past week. The 5 per cent War Loan has improved, due to the reported assistance of government purchases, and also probably to the fact that the half year's dividend becomes due early in May. Favorable crop reports from the Argentine, coupled with some excellent traffic statements, have strengthened Argentine Railway securities considerably.

The mining share market has shown somewhat more activity, but the greatest change is to be found in the rubber share section. For some weeks there has been a general disposition to mark down all descriptions of rubber shares, but it would seem that last week-end witnessed the culmination of such a movement, for during the entire period under review a steady reaction has been in evidence and prices closed generally well above the levels of a week ago. Apparently people have come to the conclusion that the situation had been discounted to too great an extent, making due allowance for the post-war position of the industry, and thus a very moderate showing of buying orders was in evidence on Monday and subsequent days.

ANNUAL REPORT OF  
CALUMET & HECLA

BOSTON, Mass.—Calumet & Hecla has issued its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917. Indicated profits after all taxes are equal to \$83,674 a share, compared with \$85 a share paid in dividends.

The report shows production of 77,495,283 pounds of copper, compared with 76,762,240 in the previous year. The average yield of rock was 21.65 pounds of copper per ton, compared with 22.53 pounds in 1916.

## KANSAS GAS &amp; ELECTRIC CO.

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Kansas Gas & Electric Company reports as follows for February and the 12 months ended Feb. 28:

	1918	1917
Gross earnings	\$183,533	\$2,488
Net earnings	54,549	1,621
Net income	26,709	6,248
Twelve months—		
Gross earnings	\$1,775,137	\$1,433,917
Net earnings	498,418	80,861
Net income	204,556	152,397
Preferred dividends	135,000	—
Balance	71,556	152,397
Increase		

U. S. RUBBER CO.  
NEW TIRE PLANT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The new plant of the United States Rubber Company in Providence, R. I., formerly the property of the American Locomotive Company, will permit of the manufacture of an additional 200,000 units of tires annually. It cost the United States Rubber Company about \$500,000. The property adjoins the company's Revere plant, where for some time it has concentrated its solid tire activities. The new plant will become a part of the Revere unit, and will be under the direction of H. W. Wake, factory manager of the Revere plant.

In addition to the manufacture of solid truck tires, the new factory will give considerable space to the development of pneumatic cord tires for commercial use. The new plant has a floor area of 245,848 square feet. It is located on a tract of 10 acres, with a river frontage and with a siding connection to the main line of the New Haven road. It is equipped with a large power plant. The buildings are in excellent condition.

The plant will add about 300 employees to the pay rolls of the United States Rubber Company.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 10

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling Spaulding & Co.; Lenox.  
Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.  
Chicago—J. P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; Tour.  
Chicago—O. S. Anderson and Thomas Webster of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Lenox.  
Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thorndike.  
Dallas, Tex.—E. A. Brown of Graham Brown Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Dallas, Tex.—J. P. Williams of Graham Brown Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Easton, Pa.—E. Ealer of Snyder Short Rubber Co.; Essex.  
Indianapolis—H. C. Crowder of Crowder Cooper Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Kansas City, Mo.—L. D. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Knoxville, Tenn.—H. B. Hill of Anderson Duin & Varnell; Essex.  
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallis and F. M. Haynes of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.  
Lenox—G. L. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum & Bros.; Lenox.  
New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.  
New Orleans—J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour.  
New York—W. W. Bowman and T. W. Downing of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.  
Philadelphia—N. H. Weimer & J. B. Harris of Weimer, Wright & Watkins; 173 Lincoln St.  
Philadelphia—L. Weinstein; U. S.  
San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Savannah, Ga.—M. L. Well of the Well Shoe Co.; Tour.  
St. Louis—O. Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Toledo, O.—C. M. Dederich of Simons Boot & Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln St.  
Utica, N. Y.—H. C. Hard of Hard & Fitzgerald; Tour.  
Wheeling, W. Va.—G. H. Greene of J. H. Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Wilmington, N. C.—C. W. Freeman of Chestnut & Freeman; Avery.

**LEATHER BUYERS**  
Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis Jones; U. S.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Life	7½	7½
Excess	58	58
Rockledge	58	58
Boston & Mont.	530	530
Byrd Detroit	1	1
Caledonia	41	41
Calumet & Hecla	1½	1½
Canada Corp.	118	118
Chev Motors	118	118
Cons Arizona	1½	1½
Curtis Jones	28	28
Eureka	1½	1½
Goldfield Cons.	2½	2½
Green Monster	4½	4½
Lake Superior	4½	4½
Howe Sound	4½	4½
Jerome Verde	14	14
Junco	12	12
Lake Superior Boat	34	34
Max Munitions	12	12
McKinnon	40	40
Merrill	18½	18½
Met. Petrol	9	9
Midwest Oil	90	90
Midwest Refining	101	101
Oklahoma P. & R.	6½	6½
Oklahoma P. & R.	6½	6½
Peerless	11½	11½
Sapulpa Ref.	8½	8½
Sequoia Oil	5½	5½
Stewart Min.	15	15
Submarine Boat	11½	11½
Success Min.	12	12
United Motors	25½	25½
U. S. Steam	5½	5½
Victoria	4	4
Wright Martin	7	7

## PACIFIC POWER &amp; LIGHT CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Pacific Power & Light Company reports these changes in earnings for February and the 12 months ended Feb. 28:

	1918	1917
Gross earnings	\$145,080	\$21,411
Net earnings	78,588	16,774
Net income	38,890	14,422
Twelve months—		
Gross earnings	\$1,691,184	\$204,332
Net earnings	906,682	185,884
Net income	461,471	150,001
Preferred dividends	177,483	—
Balance	283,788	117,318

## FORT WORTH POWER CO.

FT. WORTH, Tex.—The Ft. Worth Power & Light Company makes this comparative report for February and twelve months:

	1918	1917
Gross earnings	\$110,655	\$76,527
Net earnings	48,829	46,281
Net income	38,086	36,421
Twelve months—		
Gross earnings	\$1,088,826	\$883,623
Net earnings	577,929	505,982
Net income	434,851	387,643
Preferred dividends	80,151	77,000
Balance	554,400	310,643

FEDERAL FARM  
LOAN AFFAIRS

Operations of This Financial System Is Becoming of Increased Importance to the Agricultural Industry

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the operations of the Federal Farm Loan Board are becoming of increasing importance to agricultural interests is shown by a review of the activities of the board from organization to the end of last month.

Beginning in March, 1917, with \$9,000,000 capital, farm banks have increased to \$12,285,639. With 12 federal land banks in as many federal land bank districts, 2800 national farm loan associations have been organized. The greatest development has been in the Northwest and the largest loans at Spokane, Wash. The smallest has been in New England. Interest charged farmers in western states has been higher than in New England, and lower rates offered by the government have been very attractive to the western farmer. Farm Loan Banks are now lending at 5 per cent everywhere throughout the United States.

The first charter was granted to a federal land bank March 1, 1917, and the first charter to a national farm loan association on March 27, 1917. Up to Nov. 30 of that year charters had been issued to 1839 farm loan associations and \$29,824,655 had been lent at 5 per cent to 14,000 farmers. At the end of February, 1918, statistics showed that, since the system was started, 75,924 loans had been approved in the sum of \$153,054,349 and for the same period 28,495 loans closed for \$64,532,343.

Since the organization of the system the United States Government has become a participant in the war, which has created its difficulties even for this fiscal branch. It was not the original intention that the Government should buy farm loan bonds authorized. But it was evident that, as capital of each bank would become exhausted soon after it began to close loans and it would have to sell bonds was a matter of importance. The services of New York bond houses were enlisted and Secretary McAdoo, as ex-officio chairman of the Farm Loan Board, said in his report: "The bond houses who became party to this (marketing) agreement have cooperated with this board and with banks in fullest measure, and this arrangement has proved entirely satisfactory. Indeed, it is a serious question whether some (farm loan) banks could have maintained continuous operation during the first six months, if such a contract had not been made."

When the United States entered the war Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to buy farm loan bonds from time to time at par during each of the next two years, not exceeding \$100,000,000 in each year. Under this law he has bought up to date \$30,800,000. If circumstances are auspicious, without any interference with Liberty bonds, it is the intention of the Farm Loan Board to resume the sale of its own bonds at the end of this month.

Every minute of the day and night \$418.56 in interest accrues on farm land debts in the United States. This is \$25.114 every hour, or \$602,739 every day, not excepting Sundays or holidays. This daily payment would make \$220,000,000 in a year, annual interest on \$4,000,000,000 at the rate of 5½ per cent.

According to the Census Bureau, farm mortgages in the United States total \$4,000,000,000. As mortgages are usually made for five years, the average of one-fifth of \$4,000,000,000, or \$800,000,000, comes due to be paid or renewed annually. Those paid and retired are more than balanced by new ones issued. The census of 1910 shows 1,350,000 farms were mortgaged. These startling amounts show the need of the most careful management of this immense business. Figures are given out by the Farm Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Arrivals at the fish pier this morning were: The steamer Seal with 144,000 pounds of fresh fish, steamer Swell 138,000, schooner A. Platt Andrew 146,000, Mary E. Bennett 125,000, Elenora De Costa 16,000, Progress 21,600, Mary C. Santos 24,000, Natalie J. Nelson 20,000, Annie Perry 4700 and the Mary De Costa with a total of 47,000 pounds of groundfish. Late arrivals Tuesday were: The schooner Rob Roy with 44,000 pounds and the Eva Avina with 16,000 pounds. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Haddock \$4.50@5.50, steak cod \$8.33@8.66, market cod \$4.60@5.60 and steak pollock from \$5.80@6.50.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The schooner Rex landed 115,000 pounds of fresh fish today consisting mostly of codfish. Gill netters landed 65,000 pounds of fresh fish today.

The schooner Lottie Merchant sailed for mackerel fishing this morning. The schooner Governor Foss sailed for haddock fishing.

## SHARON STEEL HOOP CO.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Stockholders of the Sharon Steel Hoop Company have voted to increase the capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Proceeds are to be used to purchase the Mary blast furnace of the Ohio Iron & Steel Company and provide funds for other extensions to the blast furnace which will cost about \$3,000,000.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES  
New York Central (including B. & A. R. R.):

	1917	Increase
Operating revenues	\$17,326,387	\$1,166,438
Net income	3,898,893	1,138,381

Boston & Albany  
Operating revenues 1,762,469 \$131,918  
Net income 401,992 \$153,309

Michigan Central  
Operating revenues 4,751,394 \$72,609  
Net income 800,450 \$302,833

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis  
Operating revenues 4,244,425 \$26,269  
Net income 331,787 \$368,498

Cincinnati Northern  
Operating revenues 176,989 \$6,558  
Net income 18,895 \$7,599

Lake Erie & Western  
Operating revenues 622,985 \$1,125  
Net income 64,044 \$5,227



## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Col. J. P. Finley, U. S. A., who is retiring from active service this week, is one of the men whose record in the Philippines, following American occupation and assumption of authority there, was made memorable by a wise blending of physical power and moral suasion in dealing with native tribes. As Governor of Zamboanga province, he wrought a transformation in the attitude of the Moro tribes toward the Americans that was unusual in its change from hostility to friendliness; and he did much to abate the notion of the Muhammadan Datus and their followers that they had something to fear from the invaders. In 1913 Lieutenant-Colonel Finley, as he then was, went to Constantinople on a special mission to procure from the head of the Muhammadan body formal assurance for the Filipinos that the United States did not aim to attack Islam, as such, by any of its policies in the islands. Having gained this authoritative interpretation of the United States' policy from the Sultan at Constantinople, the American army officer and provincial Governor returned to the Moro chiefs and placed before them proof that enabled them and him to deal with racial and religious problems in a way to bring stability to the life of the people and to expel mistrust among the tribesmen. Colonel Finley later has had charge of militia affairs in the Department of the East, with headquarters on Governors Island, New York City. He came into the army by way of the signal corps, where he at first served in the ranks. In 1891 he was transferred to the infantry. His early education was gained at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Michigan, his native State.

M. Jean Baptiste Gith, who has, at the Goupil Gallery, an exhibition of portraits in black and white of "men who are running the war," is an artist of undeniable ability. A pupil of Gérôme, he worked during the earlier years of his career mainly as a stained glass designer, but he has taken high rank since as a portrait painter. For this branch of art he has unquestionably very definite qualifications, as he is a sure and expressive draftsman, and he has a most acute insight into character. His style is somewhat monumental and severe, and his work is simple and direct, without little elegances of arrangement or small affectations of cleverness. But what he does is full of meaning, and he gives to his sitters an air of vigorous vitality that is curiously compelling. In this series of portraits there is ample proof of his powers; he has treated each of his subjects with decisive strength and with a confidence of handling that deserves sincere approval, and in his differentiation of their personalities he has achieved a very marked success. Historically the collection has no small value.

William Folger Nickle, M. P., of Kingston, Ont., whose initiative in the Canadian House of Commons has raised the issue of abolition of hereditary titles in Canada, is a native of the city named and a barrister by vocation. His B. A. degree was won at Queens University, Kingston. He has served in the Ontario Legislature as well as in the Dominion Parliament. His interest in economic and social problems led, in 1909, to his appointment as special commissioner to investigate the milk supply of Ontario, and he represented that Province at an international conference to discuss the milk supply problem, held in New York in 1910. He has served on the local board and as an alderman. He has been honored by important judicial posts. His interest as an alumnus of Queens University has been keen and has led to his being chosen for important posts with responsibility for the institution's growth and upkeep.

George W. Norris, United States Senator from Nebraska, now whose availability as a candidate for re-election by the Republican Party and reelection by the people there is now a dispute, is a "progressive," who made his record as such in the House of Representatives during a ten years' term of service. He was then a leader in the revolt against the control of the party by elements that he believed to be reactionary; and in his general attitude he sympathized with the policies of Mr. Roosevelt. Never, since he entered on a career as a lawmaker, following a career as a judge, has he been an easy man to control, and he has a characteristic way of siding with minorities and of opposing majority trends. As one of the group of 12 "willful" senators who, early in 1917, stood out against the President and a bipartisan majority of the Senate, he was not playing the rôle for the first time.

## COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE BRITISH ARMY

LONDON, England.—The official British photographs exhibition was opened recently at the Grafton Galleries by Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Cowans, Quartermaster-General to the forces. Lord French having been prevented by military duties from performing the ceremony. The chair was taken by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Information, who was accompanied by Sir Reginald Brade, Secretary of the War Office, and Sir George Perley, High Commissioner of Canada. The exhibition has been arranged by the Minister of Information and is the first public exhibition of colored photographs of the British forces.

In opening the exhibition Sir John Cowans said that the pictures were a great record of the war. Truth in color had not been sacrificed for the sake of creating an impression, but none the less the impression which the pictures conveyed would be ineffaceable. In contemplating what the camera has done in producing the wonderful collection of photographs, due credit and honor should be given to the men be-

hind the camera. He called special attention to the photograph entitled "Dreadnoughts on the Battlefield," which was the largest in the world, and had been taken during a recent advance on the western front. It was so vivid that it brought the realization of a modern battle into the heart of London. All profits, added Sir John Cowans, would be devoted to war charities.

Lord Beaverbrook in conveying the thanks of the Ministry of Information to the organizers of the exhibition explained that they were the officers of the Canadian War Records Office, which some time ago had had two picture exhibitions in those galleries and had been contemplating a third. Sir Reginald Brade, Secretary of the War Office, had then asked them to devote their energies to arranging an exhibition of British pictures so that the people of London and of England might have some knowledge of and some opportunity of judging their own troops' gallant conduct at the front. The Canadian War Records Office had gladly consented and had produced the present exhibition. This happened to synchronize with his appointment to the Ministry of Information, but the whole credit was due to the staff of the Canadian war records, and, in particular, to Captain Lima.

At the same time, he must say that the two photographers in the British Army, Lieutenant Brooks and Lieutenant Brook, were responsible for all the pictures which had been so effectively arranged and so beautifully colored. They had spent a long time and much effort in gathering together the collection of plates from which those wonderful enlargements had been made. They had had extraordinary disappointments; they had spent hours and hours in the front-line trenches—hours and sometimes days, they had spent in shell-swept areas—trying to gather in one or two negatives, and had come away disappointed. Up to this time they had not received a fair share of praise. The Canadians and Australians had had their exhibitions, and perhaps he was one of the very few who could make the statement that they had had less so much their own actualy compelled to carry on last country-propaganda, lest people should think that the whole of the western front was held by the Canadians. The exhibition would be sent out to America, and exhibitions similar in character would be sent to America and France. Lord Beaverbrook then called on Sir George Perley, who, he said, was really the mainspring of the body responsible for the exhibition.

Sir George Perley paid a tribute to the propaganda work for Canada which had been accomplished by the Canadian War Records Office under Lord Beaverbrook, and congratulated the British nation on having him for their Minister of Information.

## SELF-DETERMINATION

BUDAPEST, Hungary (via Berne).—The comments of The Magyar Hirlap, Count Andrássy's organ, on President Wilson's latest pronouncement on war aims serve to summarize the attitude of the ruling caste in Hungary toward the application of the axiom of national self-determination to conditions within the Dual Monarchy. "With regard to peace," wrote the Magyar paper, "it is impossible for us to find great hopes on Wilson's last message. The theoretic idea of the free determination of peoples—unlimited liberty for each racial group up to the point of a right to withdraw from existing state organizations—could not be accepted by our State, for to do so would mean the end of the latter." Subsequently The Magyar Hirlap expressly approved of the policy adopted by the Central Powers with regard to the Czecho-Slovakian question, the reason that it represented a repudiation of the rule of national self-determination. "For," it wrote, "if, in accordance with that rule, peoples were asked to express their will with regard to belonging to this state or that, it would be further necessary to ask them if they desired to remain within the bounds of an existing state. If the monarchy acquiesced in this rule, it would undertake to inquire of its own peoples whether or not they wished to remain within the bounds of the Austrian or Magyar state. Wilson's axiom is a fine one, but it has a small defect—that of being in opposition to the very spirit of the monarchy, its existence, its history, its situation, and its vital rôle. No Austrian or Magyar state could take that theory seriously."

## DUBLIN BOYS BRIGADE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Ireland

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The annual demonstration of the Dublin branch of the Boys Brigade took place on two evenings in the main hall of the Royal Dublin Society's premises at Balls Bridge. On the first evening the chair was taken by the Lord Lieutenant, who in his opening speech alluded to the immense good that the brigade did in inculcating a spirit of manliness and self-reliance in the boys. These qualities, he said, had been brought out in a wonderful measure during the present war. It is noteworthy that the various companies, which form the Dublin brigade aggregate a total of 2098 who have gone to serve their country in the present war. Of this number 252 figure on the roll of honor, 232 hold commissioned rank, and 486 noncommissioned rank. The following distinctions have been won: Distinguished service order, 3; military orders, 29 and 3 bars; distinguished conduct medal, 9; military medal, 12; mentioned in dispatches, 25; other distinctions, 5. On the conclusion of the chairman's address teams from the different companies gave displays in squad drill, free gymnastics, bagpipe band, company drill, Indian clubs, ambulance work, chair gymnastics and vaulting horse. Each one of these items showed that much work had been put in with excellent results.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

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HERBERT W. EUSTACE,  
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LAMONT ROWLANDS,  
Trustees.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of April, 1918. LUTHER P. CUDWORTH,  
Notary Public. (My commission expires Feb. 27, 1919.)

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Talking too Much

PORTLAND (Me.) EXPRESS AND ADVERTISER.—Plans have been submitted to Secretary of the Navy Daniels for a super-cannon that will have a range of over 100 miles. This story is published broadcast. Why not publish the blueprints and thus give the enemy all the details he lacks? The time to announce that America has a 100-mile gun is after such a weapon has begun firing on enemy forces or cities. From the very beginning of this war we have been too eager to rush boastfully into print with stories of what we are going to do. Why not do these things first? We have told all there is to tell of the Browning machine gun. How many have we in France? We have published broadcast our gigantic air propaganda. How many machines have we in France? We have told about all there is to tell of our one-man tanks to be turned out by the thousands. How many are ready for operation in France? We have told of times spoken of the invention, being perfected that would crush the submarine menace. Where are these inventions? At any rate let us cease our boasting from now on. It is deeds that are counting in this war.

## Waste to Be Punished

NEW YORK MAIL.—The Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance prohibiting the willful waste of food on pain of a fine of \$50 or imprisonment for 10 days for each offense. That is a timely move in the proper direction. The necessity for such legislation is brought sharply home by the criminal waste of food by the thousands of tons on piers, on sidings and in storage places. It would be a conservative estimate to say that enough food is destroyed in this way alone to feed 200,000 persons every year. There should be some way of fixing the responsibility for such criminal waste and of imposing a punishment commensurate with the heinousness of the offense against New York, against America and against the free nations of the world. But there are other methods of waste that are equally destructive to the national cause. Enough food is wasted in hotels, in restaurants and in homes of the rich every day to feed hundreds of families. Enough food is spoiled by incompetent planning, or no planning at all, to feed other hundreds of families every day. America has been prodigal in the past. She has not yet had time to realize that this prodigality must stop. That realization must come soon—and it must come to every individual if we are to do our part in the universal economy of the world.

## One Army, One Flag

OMAHA BEE.—That all "neighborhood" or state distinctions are to be wiped out in the army is indicated from Washington. Instead of maintaining the distinctive status of state troops, national guard units, or national army divisions, as distinguished from regular army organizations, officers and men alike are to be brought into service as members of the army of the United States. This policy has its foundation in wisdom born of experience. On the fighting front it is impracticable to maintain the local character of the units. Replacements in the service lines must be made without regard to what part of the country the men came from, fitness being the only condition to be observed. General Pershing has uttered this general principle clearly that it fairly answers the objections now being raised by the Democrats in Congress to the amendment to the Selective Draft Law asked by General Crowder.

## NOTICE

## HELP WANTED—MALE

## Wanted

We offer unusual opportunity to 4 or 5 young men commanding bookkeeping experience. We prefer men from 25 to 35 years old, and 'only want such as are capable of development. Write stating age, experience, references and salary required. Address G 27, Monitor Office, Boston.

## BOYS WANTED

A few Protestant boys 14 years, or older, to sell papers on street from 2 to 6 P. M. Regular wages; also a few boys getting out of school at 2 P. M. for delivery routes. Apply to Mr. HARTWELL, 40 Norway St., Boston.

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TWO high grade specialty salesmen experienced in mechanical line, good positions open for hard workers with clean record. Room 1218, 115 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Man to care for small garden, piazzas, lawn; must be Protestant and man of good habits. P. 20, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Experienced bank teller; give refs.; state experience and salary expected. Reply P. 26, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GIRL to do general housework for family of two in six-room apartment; must be good plain cook and Protestant; no laundry; own room and bath; wages \$8. L. B. FREYER, 124 Babcock St., Brookline.

EXCELLENT POSITION.—Business woman with two children desires housekeeper; Prof. pref., capable of taking charge of home and children; good home and remuneration. Add. MRS. MAUDE K. LLOYD, 120 West Main St., Orange, Mass., Chicago.

MOTHER'S helper; general housework; good plain cook; no washing; Rosedale 3434-W, Cleveland, O.

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EXPERIENCED MAN with 20 years' executive experience, transportation, construction, operation of machinery, etc., of excellent administrative ability. Initiative, seeks position as manager or representative. Address: 10 West 44th St., New York.

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EXPERIENCED MAN in general and direct advertising in sales promotion work, also as correspondent seeks position as advertising manager with a manufacturing concern; can locate buyers. Address: W. B. L. Monitor, Keenan Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.—Position by American man; long experience in sales promotion work, also as correspondent seeks position as advertising manager with a manufacturing concern; can locate buyers. Address: W. B. L. Monitor, Keenan Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

POSITION wanted by man experienced and competent as companion and caretaker for gentleman in or outside of city. Address G 23, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION. Refined, capable woman of pleasing personality seeks position as companion, will travel; highest personal references. R. K. Monitor, 24 1/2 St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED.—Nurses—general, exp. college grad.; piano; 1 or 2 children. Ref. P. 6131, Wilmont 709-W, or add. R. 21, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

A REFINED lady leaving Boston for Colorado ranch would like to take one or more to Europe, including a visit to England, etc. Address R. 21, Monitor Office, Boston.

YOUNG LADY, American, of refinement, desires position as companion or mother's helper, of country. 10-26, Monitor, P. East 40th St., New York City.

COLLEGE WOMAN completing stenographic course desires position as secretary stenographer in Chicago. R. 42, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER, having 7 yrs. exp., desires position; grad. of high school and bus. school. Y. 4, Monitor, 1213 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

INFANTS' NURSE desires position with reliable family. A. I. references. G. LUTHER, 77 West 52d St., New York City.

SITUATION WANTED by refined young lady as companion to child or adult; exp. best refs. Tel. Astor 4219 Chicago.

A COLORED GIRL desires general housework, will leave city for summer. J. LEE, 67 Camden St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for excavating and transporting filling material for grading Mystic Valley Parkway Extension between Mystic and Medford Streets, Arlington, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Park Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock M. of April 22, 1918, at which time and place the bids will be publicly opened and read. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$1000. The material will be furnished in full. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, and to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. WILLIAM B. DE LAS CASAS, EDWIN E. CURTIS, ELBERTON J. WHITEY, FREDERICK C. BUNTON, CHARLES J. BARTON, Metropolitan Park Commission, JOHN E. BARLIN, Engineer.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

CHANGED CONDITIONS  
IN RURAL IRELAND

"Rural Reconstruction in Ireland." A Journal of Cooperative Organization, by Lionel Smith-Gordon and Laurence C. Staples. London, P. S. King and Son, 7s. 6d. net.

The history of the formation of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, as told by Mr. Lionel Smith-Gordon and Mr. Laurence C. Staples, is a romance in social economics of deep interest which requires no such apology as they offer for having introduced the subject at the present moment. It is no exaggeration to say that the constructive policy inaugurated by Sir Horace Plunkett, and carried out by him with such courage and energy, was essentially the policy of far-seeing statesmanship. He laid the basis of a new social structure which the authors of this volume are fully justified in claiming to be the result of "an Irish movement, created by Irishmen to meet Irish conditions," for it owed little in practical directions to any movement of a similar nature in Europe.

The writers justly claim for this movement, based as it was upon the ideal of identity of economic interests, that it has a great moral as well as material side to it. The very basis of Ireland's economic life, hitherto never organized, had been disorganized by neglect and lack of education. The problem, which involved, as Sir Horace Plunkett found it, a great advance from individualism to cooperation, was one which ordinary state activities could not successfully deal with even had the State been ready to make the effort to organize "for common effort on a basis of equality." The moral strength of the movement is seen in the fact that it has produced a new social consciousness which recognizes the community of interests among all the dwellers in the same neighborhood and pays no concern to those political and religious differences which embitter the world in general. Herein lie untold possibilities for the regeneration of mankind through its capacities for cooperation.

The story of this remarkable movement loses nothing of its romance by the straightforward manner of its telling. Starting with a survey of the economic and social conditions of Ireland arising out of a land system and an absence of education which fostered obstacles to the attainment of a healthy national existence and was responsible in no small measure for the tide of emigration which has had such a profound effect upon the social and political history of the country, the authors proceed to sketch the early history of the Irish cooperative movement and to define its ideals with admirable lucidity. After describing the revolution in butter making, the advantages accruing to agricultural societies through the application of cooperation, experiments in applying cooperation to home industries, and tracing the history and results of industrial cooperation in Ireland, they show some of the more tangible results of the movement.

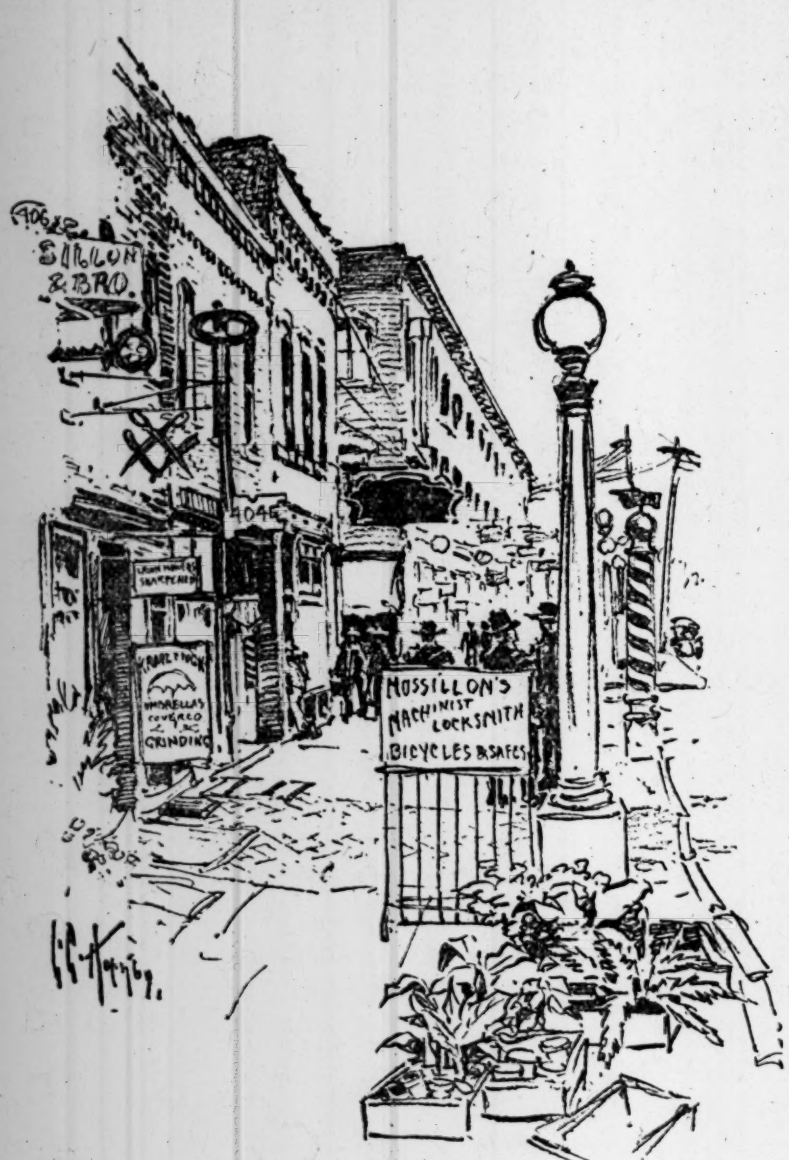
Of these results the most important will seem to practical idealists to be the remarkable effect which the changed social conditions have had upon the character of the Irish people. A fresh initiative has sprung up, a new energy, and a moral strengthening, qualities which the authors fully realize form the true wealth of a nation as opposed to its mere material resources. The movement is giving birth to a new character which will shape future material conditions, and it is doing so because it has been kept wholly free from the taint of politics, which would assuredly have destroyed its power for good; for it has been peculiarly happy in its freedom from those social and political antagonisms which are inimical to all useful common effort. Side by side with increasing production and better housing conditions are to be seen a remarkable ebb in the tide of emigration and a great growth in the prosperity of the cooperative societies throughout the country which have enjoyed profits that otherwise would "have been absorbed by the capitalist entrepreneur"; and by means of cooperation the smaller farmer has been enabled to share equally with the larger "the advantages of large-scale buying." These are some, and some only, of the many material advantages Ireland has reaped.

The social and educational results which have been achieved are even more important and far-reaching. An outstanding feature of the movement is that it has not been a class one. It has encouraged the diffusion of wealth, in the highest sense of the term, developed self-confidence and self-respect, enlarged men's business capacities and given them a fuller sense of their responsibilities to their neighbors through a growing recognition of common interests. In the authors' words, "The dividing facts of life are being relegated to their true position by the realization of community interest in the economic sphere." They see, and who can say without reason, that "in some such constructive movement as this lies the ultimate hope of sanity, unity and peace," and they add, the pathway to the cooperative commonwealth.

## ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—Prof. Gilbert Murray has written an introductory memoir to Philip A. Brown's study of "The Influence of the French Revolution in English History," which Messrs. George Lockwood announce for publication. Mr. Brown, before the war broke out, lectured on economics in the London School of Economics and at Durham University. On the outbreak of hostilities he enlisted, together with a group of old Oxford friends, subsequently receiving a commission.

The contributors to "Cambridge Essays on Education," edited by A. C.



Drawing by Lester G. Hornby in "Lincoln in Illinois" by Octavia Roberts; Houghton Mifflin Company.

Little shops of  
old Springfield

Benson, C. V. O., and published by the Cambridge University Press, are all men who have had wide experience in the world of education. The book is one of far-reaching import, laying stress as it does either directly or by implication upon spiritual development. The essays are a plea for humanism in the renaissance of the world toward unity and true efficiency.

Among the rare books and MSS. sent to Christie's rooms for sale in April on behalf of the Red Cross Society are two papers of the MS. of Carlyle's "Frederick the Great" in the author's own hand, some letters from General Gordon, a MS. copy of the prayer book composed by the Mahdi, an autograph copy of Emil Cammaert's poem, "La Drapeau Belge," autograph letters of Marie Thérèse, written in 1665, Wesley, Marshall Ney, Wellington, Garibaldi, Charles Dickens, Robert Browning, R. L. Stevenson and Rodin.

Mr. Murray, who announces in his list "Some Recollections" by Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, is also publishing a volume of correspondence entitled "The Paget Brothers," edited by Lord Hyton. Compiled from family letters which passed between six sons of the sixth Lord Uxbridge and their friends, the letters throw some interesting sidelights upon the 50 years between 1790 and 1840. Each of these six brothers distinguished himself in one or other direction.

Mr. J. A. R. Marriott's volume, "English History in Shakespeare," which Messrs. Chapman & Hall have held over from the autumn, is one of the many volumes to see the light in the early spring, and "The Last Lectures by Wilfrid Ward," now nearing completion by Mrs. Wilfrid Ward and her daughter, is announced for publication by Messrs. Longmans. The greater part of the volume consists of lectures delivered in June, 1915, at the Royal Institution, and the Lowell Lectures of the winter of 1914-1915.

To their "Peeps at Many Lands" series Messrs. Black have added "Ancient Rome," a volume by the Rev. James Balkie, who has written other books for the series, including "Peeps at Ancient Assyria." This is a series of small volumes intended for young readers.

A volume entitled "Industry and Finance," edited by Adam W. Kirkaldy, Professor of Finance in the University of Birmingham, should prove of use to those interested in economics. It consists of two sections, dealing respectively with industry and finance, and is the result of inquiries arranged by the section of economic science and statistics under the aegis of the British Association during the years 1916 and 1917. Sir Hugh Bell contributes to the industrial section a paper entitled "A Survey and a Warning," and the financial section includes an exhaustive report of a research committee appointed by the economic section of the British Association.

Works upon the Russian Revolution follow in rapid succession and Dr. E. J. Dillon is adding to their number a volume dealing with the events leading up to the revolt which broke out in March, 1917, and has since added so many perplexing problems to those already confronting the world. Dent & Sons are the publishers.

"The Bomber Gipsy, and other Poems" is the title of a volume of verses by A. P. Herbert, whose contributions to Punch over the initials A. P. H. will be familiar to many. The volume is in preparation with Messrs. Methuen, who are also publishing "Fairies," a collection of verses by a man whose work is also known to readers of Punch over the initials R. F.

LINCOLN'S DAYS  
IN SPRINGFIELD

"Lincoln in Illinois." By Octavia Roberts. Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston, 5s.

Written by a woman who as a girl lived in Springfield, Ill., among persons who knew all the ins and outs of the career of Lincoln as lawyer, citizen, friend, neighbor, husband and parent, the text of this book lacks not in homely and intimate touches such as are not to be found in a more formal and inclusive study of the statesman's career. Consequently the book, though limited in its scope and not superlatively rich in new Lincoln data, nevertheless reads well, creates the spell of veracity, and makes you wonder the more that out of such a cabin and confined social circle a man with so universal a human message could have come.

The drawings of buildings, unusually beautiful aspects of nature, and highways seen and traversed by the feet of Lincoln, which Mr. Lester G. Hornby has made to adorn this book, are of the standard he has set as a more than ordinary black-and-white artist with a penchant for picturing the historic, the picturesque and the exceptional in town and city streets. Hitherto most of his drawings have been of the old Atlantic coast towns. Here he saves for coming generations the aspects of the pioneer towns of "the West," as Illinois was deemed to be in Lincoln's day.

METHODS AND IDEALS  
OF A MUSEUM OF ART

"Museum Ideals of Purpose and Method." By Benjamin Ives Gilman, secretary of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Printed by order of the trustees of the Museum at the Riverside Press, Cambridge, 32.00.

In Mr. Gilman's volume, "Museum Ideals," it is the first section which responds directly to his title. The second section treats with museum architecture and organization. Of the hundred and more pages of the first section, some 80 pages or so are given over to the general presentation of the various definitions, for the most part generally accepted, of such words as "education," "art," "culture," etc. In the last few pages the author comes directly to the thesis with which he has for some time identified himself, briefly, that an art museum is an aesthetic and not an educational institution and that attempts to make it educational and "popular" are abortive.

This educational movement to which Mr. Gilman is herein the antagonist is one now rather widely manifest in Canada and the western United States, finding expression in traveling museum shows, exhibitions of contemporary and indigenous art, popular lectures, classes for children and the employed, and even in concerts and motion pictures. Its avowed purpose is to make the art museum an active factor in its community rather than a static adjunct. It would have it assume a persuasive rather than an introspective aspect. And for proofs that such efforts are bread upon the waters, it points to a resultant increase of gifts and endowments.

Mr. Gilman, in his argument, is most impatient with that mentality which looks upon an art museum as a "means to an end," as he rather baldly expresses it. Grain, for example, he can see as a means to an end, but art objects, instead of possessing nourishment, are for pleasure per se and for pleasure alone. For this Nirvana-like enjoyment he would open the museum doors primarily to the cultured. To Society with a capital S he proclaims the museum to be allied. Of people with a capital P he seems suspicious, doubtless as gentry who track up public institutions with muddy boots and are very likely to turn an art museum into a public radiator for cold days. In the author's promises one finds

repeatedly the reference to art as the outcome of the fancy of the artist. That it may be more essentially a groping for greater truths than the halting material concept allows, does not seem to concern him. And one cannot but wonder how his concept of art as the "Gracious Message," the "Santa Conversazione" for gifted minds, of which to ask the question "whither does it lead?" is to commit lese majesté, squares with the pronouncements of some of the greatest artists voiced by George Inness when he described art as "something to be loved and cherished because it is the handmaiden of the Spiritual Life of the age." It is just this lack of appreciation of the spiritual qualities of art, closely linked to the life of all mankind, that would naturally result in the ideal of a museum as an institution of aesthetic efficiency. And one cannot help thinking of the writer who, in commenting upon the lately unpopular Prussian efficiency, has pointed out the fundamental difference between efficiency and effectiveness.

It is not difficult to find, in the popularizing movement of the museum, its origin in the chronological significance. For the field of art, in company with the rest of the world, is strangely stirred these days. The military forces in the Old World, gigantic as they may be in themselves, are but symbols of greater forces that know no nationality, and that are everywhere at odds. One is the inclusive, the democratic thought; the other the exclusive, the autocratic. It is not hard to decide to which division the popularizing of the art museums belongs. Selection and protection are surely the privileges of the museum, but greater than these is communion, a catalogue of impressive nomenclature may be the sign of a successful museum, but perhaps a more significant sign would be the fact that the printer who printed the catalogue had learned to have attractive wall paper on his walls.

The second and technical section of Mr. Gilman's book is more for museum officials, but makes interesting reading for anyone. It is informative, well illustrated, and based on many years of museum experience. The volume as a whole will be the best welcome to the new world of the art museum, a catalogue of the popular value of popularizing museums that is the unhealthy condition obtaining in more than one institution.

MARKS OF EARLY  
AMERICAN SILVER

"A List of Early American Silversmiths and Their Marks." by Hollis French. With a Silver Collectors' Glossary. New York. Printed for the Walpole Society. \$7.00 net.

It is rarely that a writer upon the subject of early American art adds anything new or helpful to what has already been published, so that when a book on early American silver, a work which was badly needed by craftsmen, collectors, and collectors in the making, is given us, it is sure to receive a cordial welcome. To any one who is familiar with the amount of work necessary to identify marks on old silver, a glance through this book shows that Mr. French has spent a great deal of painstaking study and research on his compilation.

Early American silver, like all early American art collecting, has not been looked upon as of much value or importance if one is to judge by the prices the collectors have been willing to pay for it, or the effort expended by them to enlighten the general public on it, or by the interest shown by art museums in its exhibition. But evidently Mr. French is interested in the subject beyond the obtaining of local history, the personal pleasure he may receive "in the chase," or a piece made by his own hands. Being at the head of a successful business, the nature of which (consulting engineer) requires a critical and untiring attention to detail, and having acquired a habitually impartial and kindly attitude toward all who may approach him, besides being for many years a critical collector, he is especially fitted for the task of writing on this subject and identifying marks of the early silversmiths. He has one of the most important collections of silver in the country, the assembling of which has given him an experience of inestimable value, together with an opportunity for the study of marks.

In this book the writer does not hesitate to identify positively marks composed of initials only, inclosed in one of the many inclosures used by the early craftsmen. Thus he has identified the mark D. N. in rectangle as the mark of David Northee, Salem, Mass., but does not say why it is not the mark of Dudley Newhall of Salem, Mass., who worked at the same time. While the author has wisely refrained from discussing the whys and wherefores of the subject matter, is not this point a valuable one for the collector to know? The question of identifying marks is a much mooted one and it is doubtful if some of the points in dispute will ever be cleared up, so long, at least, as mere personal opinion is accepted. But a reason given by Mr. French would be seriously considered, even if it were not accepted, by every collector of unbiased mind.

Nothing ever before written on the subject has furnished so much helpful information as the glossary of this volume. Dr. Theodore S. Woolsey, to whom is accredited almost the entire preparation of the Glossary, is dean of the Law School at Yale University and an authority on international law, which might explain the remarkably concise and simple form used in its arrangement. Most happy was the choice of drawings instead of photographs to be used in its illustrations. That this volume was needed, and its worth recognized and appreciated, is proved by the first edition being entirely sold.

## A LITERARY CAUSERIE

You had read the letter almost to the end and it had been as if A were really seated by your side talking. The missive had not been sermon, but instead gossipy and newsy, "about people and things," as Stevenson, writing in 1880 from California to Sidney Colvin, said all letters should be. Indeed A's letter was so friendly and confiding that you felt that "penates of the heart were passing to and fro between their sacred chambers," his and yours. The very fact that the letter had traveled thousands of miles across watery wastes and continental ranges to find its way to your door and your heart raised it in value as a piece of literature and as a letter missive.

Moreover, A, whose first name is "Bob," for the first time had addressed you as "Dear Dick," and this made you very happy as you began the letter. You remembered that time in the friendship of Bright and Gladstone, when the latter said to the orator of Quaker stock, "Let us bid farewell to 'Misters,'" and forthwith proceeded to write "My dear Bright" ever after. Your hope was that as this letter began so well with "Dear Dick" it would close equally well. It had an unconventional, chummy beginning. Would it have a formal, aloof ending? Alas, it did, just the same sort that you got in the letters of your tradesmen sending their dunning letters, and in the cold notes from your family lawyer. The superscription "transmitted no personality" as the body of the letter had done. You resented the abrupt change from the crescendo of reality in "Dear Dick" to the diminuendo of superficiality in "Yours truly, Richard Adams."

Sometimes writers make the last words of their epistles the most charming, humorous and fetching parts of the letters they send. The woman who found in a letter from Lowell that he had signed himself, "Yours most everythingly always" must have felt flattered more than if he had simply written "Yours truly"; and when G. B. Loring finished reading a most intimate letter from Lowell signed, "Your affectionate friend and jackass, Hugh Percival," he was better pleased than if it had been plain "Lovingly, James R. Lowell." These happen to be citations from some of Lowell's letters to friends written in his youth; but he never lost the habit of making his wit and feeling adorn the very act of subscribing his name. The fact would be more patent had the editor of his letters not been so rigid in his standard of taste and so unwilling to let the world get at the man Lowell in all those lovable littlenesses that men of talent and genius are prone to. But he has allowed occasional proofs to appear that the author of the "Biglow Papers" in his real, as well as in his imagined, correspondence was wont to be human and sincere to the very last, and that he loved to escape from the trammels of custom and sign himself, "Giuseppe il Religioso," or "El Viejo."

Nor was Lowell the only one of the former New England band of major authors who balked quite often at saying the customary words of farewell to his correspondent. Thoreau, in this, as in so much else he did, was an individualist. Not that he was as frisky or facetious or as much given to assuming foreign names as Lowell was. He was not that sort of kicker against the pricks of custom. Where Lowell was Helene or even Gallic, Thoreau was Spartan-like. Where Lowell created the new, Thoreau eliminated the old. His correspondents often had to be content with an "H. D. T." Or they got dogmatics and polemics up to the very last and then a careless interjection, such as "I am off barberrying," or "Let us sing," and then the initials of identification, which in most cases were quite unnecessary. For Thoreau's letters never could have been supposed to be the work of Emerson, or vice versa.

Emerson, it will be found, if his correspondence is read, was quite sparing in his expressions of affection when it came to signing his letters. Like Thoreau he seems to have had the opinion that he could be more honest and sincere in loving if he abstained from saying what every lesser person in Boston or Concord was saying. And so, as you run through the Emerson-Carlyle letters, that ranged from 1834 to 1872, it is noticeable how much more effusive than the Yankee the Scotsman was, and with what customary terminology Emerson usually subscribed his letters.

Otherwise was it with that other Scot, Robert Louis Stevenson, whose letters are among the most charming ever written, and often so because of the very richness of their beginnings and endings. He, like Lowell, was not afraid to kick up his heels, and be playful, assuming for the nonce the personalities of fictitious characters and signing himself, as fancy dictated, "Silas Wegg," "Jacob Tsonson," or "Tusitlala," and saying "Good-by, my lord. May your race continue and flourish."

The motive of the plaint here made is not for a forced originality of superscription to letters, nor for a return to the more formal signatures of an earlier day, such as Joseph Severn, for instance, used in writing to Mrs. Browne about Keats, signing himself "Your obedient and affectionate servant." But cannot there be more individuality than usually is shown, when friends part in an epistolary way?

## AMERICAN NOTES

BOSTON, Mass.—Publishers of textbooks had their say at the recent meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association held at Atlantic City. They

denied "trust" methods and claimed that the 192 firms doing business in the country were keenly competitive. Their product for the elementary schools of the country totals \$20,000,000 a year, a sum less than is spent for chewing gum during the same period. They want fairer postal rates so that what costs the magazine publisher 10 cents need not as now cost them \$1.20.

A timely book, giving contemporary data as to adjustment of university, college and school management to war conditions, is to be had in "Our Schools in War Time and After" (Ginn Schools in War Time and After) (Ginn & Co. \$1.25), by Arthur D. Dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, who has the editorial versatility and facility combined with technical knowledge to produce a book of the kind most needed.

The stories of Nat Gould, a favorite with the British "Tommies," have at last found a publisher in New York, and are to be tested by another public.

Edgar A. Guest has assembled his popular war-time rhymes reflecting the love and loyalty of the folks at home in a volume called "Over Here."

Publications in the United States and in Canada to the number of 1200 ceased to be during 1917. Dailies and weeklies were hit hardest by war conditions. Monthlies actually increased in number over 1916.

Charles Dillon in "Journalism for High Schools" has made a serviceable book for amateurs that will aid some of them to become professional newspaper workers.

President Faunce of Brown University sees reconstruction of society coming as a result of the war, and in a field of which he specially is master he has written in "The New Horizon of Church and State."

Duplicates already disposed of by Henry E. Huntington and drawn from his vast and valuable libraries bought en bloc in Europe, have netted him the snug sum of \$408,729. At the next sale the copy of "Comus," by Milton, formerly in the Devonshire Library, is to be sold.

General Pershing has allotted 50 tons of space per month on the transports for France which may be used for literature; and that, in terms of books, means 100,000 volumes.

The latest additions to the membership of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, in the literature section thereof, are Edward Sheldon, the playwright, and Franklin Henry Giddings, teacher of sociology and comparative civilizations.

THE ENGLAND OF  
CHAUCER'S TIME

"Illustrations of Chaucer's England." Edited by Dorothy Hughes with a preface by A. A. Pollard. Longmans, 7s. 6d. net.

In her scheme for supplying the student with "source books selected and arranged according to recognized principles of historical science," the board of studies in history in the University of London will have the sympathy and approval of every one interested in educational matters. There is no doubt that if the series continues to be as ably edited as is the present pioneer volume, by Miss Hughes, Professor Pollard's hope of a wider circle of readers than those for whom it has been primarily designed, will be realized.

In these 300 pages, Miss Hughes has collected a variety of chronicles describing England's military and naval battles, her social, political, ecclesiastical and constitutional affairs, as seen through the eyes of her contemporary writers in the Fourteenth century—that age now golden with deeds of valor and brilliant victories, now gray with devastation and war, according as the line of battle swung backward and forward on land and sea.

The present volume is particularly valuable to the student and general reader, owing to the fact that though Chaucer drew, in such full measure, inspiration from the spirit of his age, though in many ways he was essentially the poet of his country and his day, of the events historic and political which were taking place during these years, there is scarcely a passing allusion in his verse.

Of the character of the men who fought at Poitiers and Sluis, there are innumerable illustrations, drawn by a master hand, by one who understood human nature and his own fellow countrymen extraordinarily well, but for his canvases, Chaucer loved ever to choose the homely British landscape with its flowering hedges and joyous song of birds, its fair meadows and hospitable wayside inns; the battle field found no place in his imagination nor his heart. And this, not because he was ignorant of it in experience. He had fought in two campaigns in France, on one occasion being taken prisoner for several months by the French, an event which he probably turned to good account by studying the French poets who were to exercise so great an influence upon his genius. As Mr. Drinkwater has written, there was in Chaucer "nothing austere or somber; his song was the springtime of our verse and into it he freely wore spring only of all the moods of nature."

In no particular has Miss Hughes shown wiser selection than in her many extracts from the Froissart Chronicles which more than any other contemporary historical writing, express the spirit of that age of chivalry and romance, as typified by Chaucer, in "the very paragon of knights" the beau ideal of Fourteenth Century England, the primal inspiration of French and English verse.

YUKON VOYAGES BY  
ARCHDEACON STUCK

"Voyages in the Yukon and Its Tributaries." By Hudson Stuck, D. D., F. R. G. S. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, \$4.50 net.

"There is no gain in attempting to set up a rivalry between the attractions of different places, and appraising the comparative picturesque values of this and that feature, as I have heard men do between the Alps and the Rockies, for instance," says Archdeacon Stuck, and his statement gives the measure of the spirit of impartiality and good sense with which he tells of what he has observed on his summer cruises along Alaskan waterways in his motor boat Pelican.

One does not hesitate to bestow on Archdeacon Stuck's work the same praise he gives to Professor Meaney's volume on Vancouver's "Voyages" along the northwest coast: "a thoroughly modest and scholarly piece of work." Scholarly? Yes. One is convinced that Archdeacon Stuck has neglected no source of erudition in equipping himself for his task. And modesty, that quality so blessed in authors of books on travel, he has it to a completely reassuring degree. He describes the scenery with straightforwardness and honest, vigorous simplicity; he does not attempt to force down the throats of his audience, at the point of the blustering sword of bombast, the manner in which the grandeur of nature reacts on his own emotions, a practice so common, alas, with authors of this kind of book, so "pénible" to the intelligent reader. There are but few men whose emotions, when face to face with nature, the public is interested in, and those are very great men. This Archdeacon Stuck keeps in mind. When he gets in a tight place he quotes Wordsworth, an excellent way of making sure of not saying the wrong thing.

The time spent in reading Archdeacon Stuck's book will be time spent pleasantly and will result in the storing of valuable information. Where his tone borders on the caustic, as in commenting on the errors committed by missionary expeditions in the name of Christianity, and in comparing the imperfection of the constabulary system in American Alaska with the high efficiency, the calm dignity and lofty "esprit de corps" of the Canadian Northwest mounted police, the effect can only be salutary when falling upon the right ears.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Education

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDUCATION, in the true sense, as understood in Christian Science, is synonymous with spiritual enlightenment. It is the unfolding of spiritual ideas. It is Mind's revelation of itself as consciousness, in right or true thoughts. Mind's unfolding is ceaseless, limitless, eternal. It is not, then, an intellectual process. The activity of Mind, in right or true thinking, is not related to, nor does it depend upon, the size, quality or condition of the human brain. True education does not require effort, or exertion. Man's inherent and inalienable right as the likeness of Mind is to reflect spontaneously and abundantly the Truth that is God. "Spiritual sense," Mrs. Eddy says, on page 209 of Science and Health, "is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God." Spiritual enlightenment, or true education, cannot, therefore, be limited by time or space.

Apprehension of the true facts about education through the study of Christian Science, begins immediately, in one's present human experience, to free one from the doubts and fears which invariably attend false views of education. The dawn of liberating truth begins at once to dispel the mental darkness in which lurk the phantoms of limited ability, limited capacity and limited opportunity.

As spiritual enlightenment unfolds in our present experience the truth about business—"the Father's business"—we see what we call our business manifesting a greater sense of freedom, activity, honesty, abundance and success. But the most harmonious and prosperous material business only typifies, humanly, man's real business, which is to know God, to reflect absolute good. Man's real business, therefore, as the son of God, the conscious reflection of divine Mind, is to express eternally and perfectly the activity, freedom, harmony and abundance of his infinite Principle, Love. That is man's real business and it is a success. It cannot fail because it is sustained, protected and directed by supreme intelligence. Knowledge of these facts constitutes real law and power. This divinely bestowed understanding is available to all through true education and may thus become to every man, here and now, the law which removes fear and limitation and rightly directs all his activities.

As right education brings clearer views of the divine facts underlying what we call church, home, family, we find our churches, homes and families manifesting a better sense of unity, activity, supply, harmony, peace and progress. But the best conducted churches, the most orderly and quiet

homes, the most perfectly adjusted human relationships only point toward the great spiritual fact of relationship comprised in the universal fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man. Absolutely speaking, then, the only real relationship is that of Principle to its ideas and of those ideas to their Principle and to each other. In this universal family of Mind's ideas there is no discord, jealousy, envy, nor inequality. Every idea is eternally in its right place and one idea can never usurp the place or function of another. Neither can one idea of Mind be dependent upon another idea for existence, supply, happiness or satisfaction. Each is an independent, individual idea forever held in perfect Mind and depending upon Mind, divine Love, alone for existence, supply and immortal harmony. This truth about relationship is being daily proved to be the law of right and harmonious adjustment to present human relationships, the law which eliminates the worry, anxiety and friction resulting from a false sense of dependence and of responsibility.

As spiritual enlightenment reveals more distinctly the eternal truth about health, we see what we call the body expressing a better sense of health. But the most perfect physical health is only an improved belief. On this subject Mrs. Eddy has written as follows: "An improved belief is one step out of error, and aids in taking the next step and in understanding the situation in Christian Science." (Science and Health, p. 296.) An improved belief, it must be understood, can only appear to human sense. Divine Mind does not believe, it knows. It is not, therefore, subject to an improvement of belief. It is already perfect and immutable. What happens, then, in this human sense of transition and improvement of belief through spiritual enlightenment, is that Truth appears as consciousness and error disappears. When this seeming transformation is complete it will be fully understood that changeless Mind is the only real consciousness. Real health is spiritual wholeness or completeness. It is not found in matter, or mortal mind.

When, as the result of true education, the facts of being are more clearly and more generally under-

stood, better forms of human government will be established. But the highest human sense of justice, law and order is only an imperfect concept of the divine. Government by divine Principle is the only real government and exactly in the ratio that this fact is recognized and each individual in all the nations gives up his belief in human will and personal domination and submits to divine Love as the only controlling power will harmonious government be established among men. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science has pointed out that false and tyrannical forms of human government are due to false concepts of God. It is plain, therefore, that as spiritual enlightenment reveals to individuals and nations the truth about God, that He, Spirit, Mind, is indeed "King of kings" and "Lord of lords," the more or less unsatisfactory human forms of government will be superseded by the government of absolute Principle.

Now, these changes, as has already been indicated, seem to require time because of the tendency of the human mind to resist Truth. Jesus, therefore, found his own people unready to receive his proclamation of man's eternal likeness to God. Because of the reluctance of mortals to accept even that which means their ultimate redemption, they frequently have to be convinced by sad experience of their need for salvation. Thus Jesus found that his saving mission was retarded by the human mind's resistance to the healing Christ, and it became necessary for him to demonstrate, step by step, the liberating power of Truth, "with signs following." It is, therefore, obvious that if Jesus had been translated as was Enoch, he could not have become the perfect Wayshower for mankind. In the steps he took between the Mount of Olives and Calvary his followers find the perfect example of how to work out their salvation from sin, disease and death. In this resurrection and ascension, as they are explained in Christian Science, is seen the way to eternal life. His words and works when interpreted by the Christian Science textbook constitute the modus operandi by means of which all may, and ultimately must, rise above the mists of matter and evil into the clear and unfailing light of spiritual Truth.

## Along the Chocorua in New Hampshire

"From four o'clock until sunset we drove, taking the road that leads around three sides of the fair Chocorua Pond, thence up the Chocorua River to the eastern side of the mountain. Over the mountains the outlines of thunder heads faintly edged with gold showed through a bluish white haze. The mountains looked double their height, and thin, for detail, light and shadow, were lost in the haze. Parts of the lake were broken into small waves, and every wave was a tongue of fire borrowed from the red sun.

Under the lofty white pines fringing the shore the shade was deep and soothing. From the edge of the water a little bird flew up to a branch, shook itself and presented apparently novel coloring. Not until this scrap of tropic life began to dry and smooth its feathers did it become recognizable as a black-throated green warbler fresh from a bath. At the northeast corner of the lake a broad beach of white sand extends for an eighth of a mile in a crescent form. The water in this bay is shallow and under it the sand is clean. Chocorua's horn was reflected in the heart of this bay, while sleepy pickerel and schools of minnows could be seen poised above the sand. Spotted sandpipers ran along the beach, kingbirds shot out from tall pines and hovered, chattering, with tails wide spread, over the water. In the orchard opposite, a great-crested flycatcher screamed and flew from tree to tree. . . . The muffled drumming of a grouse could be felt by the ear as its heavy throbbing came down from the high woods back of the orchard." Frank Bolles, in "The Land of Lingering Snow," is describing what he saw in a May walk.

"The Chocorua River has three phases above the pond—mountain torrent; placid meadow brook and mill pond; and forest river full of amber pools, dams of fallen trees and sawmill waste, and noisy falls and rapids. The road avoids the forest part and emerges on the mill pond and meadow. The meadow was alive with birds. At the ford a solitary tattler was feeding. . . . He was so tame that I walked to within twenty paces of him before he flew, and then he went but a short distance. The coloring of his plumage suggested tiny waves breaking over a sandy shore. He has not the teetering habit to the extent that his cousin, the spotted sandpiper, has, but he is far from steady in his walk. Barn swallows by dozens skimmed the

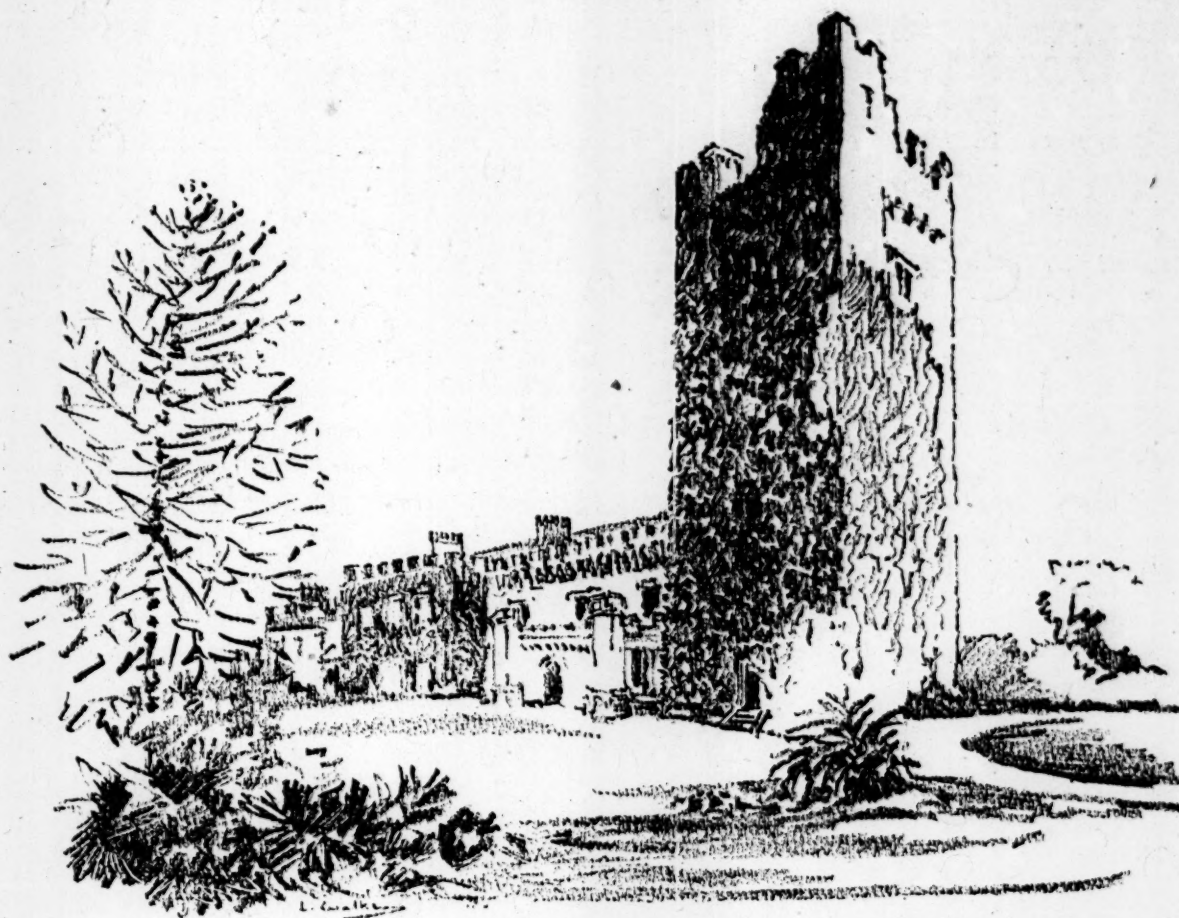
surface of the meadow. A few red-wing blackbirds balanced on the grass and made more noise than their numbers justified. A heron rose from the farthest corner of the meadow and flew a distance of more than a mile in a semicircle. . . . His measured and majestic flight through the haze, against woods, then sky, then blue mountain-side, was more like the progress of a barge propelled by long, slow-moving oars than the hurrying of a bird."

"From a high hill north of the meadow and east of Chocorua we watched the descending sun mark the close of the last day of spring. On every side the quiet of the forest surrounded us. A house standing near was but an exclamation mark to the wilderness of the scene, for it had ceased to be the home of man. Toward Chocorua the land sloped downward until it reached a narrow valley pointing north and south. Then it began to rise, at first imperceptibly, and then more abruptly, until it became precipitous and climbed high against the sky. At its beginning this slope, clothed in soft birches and poplars, was three miles in width, its north and south limits being sharply marked by rocky spurs of the mountain. As it rose these buttresses of the mountain drew together and narrowed it. Finally, as it attained to a precipice of bald rock, the source of the Chocorua River, they came together and united their height and strength with its ascending mass. Upon the mighty shoulders thus formed rested the sharp horn of Chocorua, three thousand feet above the slender valley at its feet."

## Stillness

No noise is here, or none that hinders thought. The redbreast warbles still, but is content. With slender notes, and more than half-suppressed, Pleasured with his solitude, and fitting light. From spray to spray, where'er he rests he shakes. From many a twig the pendant drops of ice. That tinkle in the withered leaves below. Stillness, accompanied with sounds so soft, Charms more than silence.

—Cowper.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Castle Widenham, County Cork

In the "golden vale" of north Cork, built on a rock overlooking the rushing Awbeg, stands Castle Widenham. Beside it, many years ago, grew up the prosperous little town of Castletownroche, for the Roche family held all the countryside then. The land in these parts is rich for wheat-

growing, has quarries of fine building stone and some minerals. Spenser wrote of this "pleasant vale" for "The Faerie Queene" was composed when he lived at Killealea Castle, not far away. He describes the Awbeg's sister river, the Mulla, and "fresh as flowers of May." "That

nymph, which of that watercourse has charge," "That springing out of Mole, doth run right down to Buttevant." He tells too, of his meeting with Sir Walter Raleigh, who was then serving under Lord Grey, in Queen Elizabeth's army in Cork.

"I sate as was my trade, Under the foot of Mole, that mountain shore; Keeping my sheep amongst the coolly shade Of the green alders, by the Mulla's shore: There a strange shepherd chanced to find me out."

Whether allured with my pipe's delight, Whose pleasing sound shrilled far about; Or thither led by chance, I know not right; Whom when I asked from what place he came? And how he light? of himself he did Utter. The Shepherd of the Ocean by name And said he came far from the main sea deep."

In his history of Cork, Smith says that this same Captain Raleigh made a descent on Castle Roche, and in spite of an exciting attempt at a rescue, carried off the owner, Lord Roche and his lady, by night, to Cork, to answer a charge of disloyalty, but the charge was disproved, and they returned to their castle. Maurice, Lord Roche, was its owner in Cromwellian times, a devoted Royalist, who shared his pay with Charles II when he was in exile, and maintained a regiment in Flanders. Lady Roche defended the castle against the parliamentary attack, until it was too much battered to hold out. They expected that Charles would reinstate them when he came back as King, but he only gave the family a small pension.

The tower still remains of the original castle, but Captain Widenham built a comfortable house against it, which has been remodeled and occupied ever since.

## The Cherry Blossom in Japan

"The third month of spring, corresponding with the present April, is the month of the cherry blossom in Japan. This flower is remarkable for its softness and exuberance, as contrasted with the severe simplicity of the plum blossom. The latter blooms fresh, vigorous, and leafless in the bare and open snow-clad landscape; the former with its florid riches, enhanced in some cases by young reddish leaves, is specially fitted to assert itself amid the greenery of budding spring." So Josiah Conder writes of Japan.

"Though early records refer often to the plum, there is no mention of the cherry earlier than the time of Richiu, an Emperor of the Fifth Century. This monarch was disporting himself with his courtiers in a pleasure boat, on the lake of the Royal Park, when some petals from the wild cherry trees of the adjoining hills fluttered into the cup from which he was drinking. This circumstance is said to have drawn His Majesty's attention to the beauty of this neglected blossom."

"It was reserved for a later Emperor in the Eighth Century to give to the cherry that importance as a national flower which it has ever since retained. Whilst on a hunting expedition on Mount Mikasa, in the province of Yamato, the Emperor Shomu, attracted by the beauty of the double cherry blossoms, composed the following verse. . . .

"This gathered cherry branch can scarce convey A fancy of the blossom-laden tree."

Blooming in sunlight; could I show it thee, Thoughts of its beauty would drive sleep away."

"In the Thirteenth Century the Emperor Kameyama caused a number of cherry trees from Yoshino to be planted at Arashiyama, a beautiful hilly spot on the banks of the rapid river Oi. Here he built a summer pavilion, and, in spring and autumn, court after court visited the spot, rendered further famous in a verse composed by one of the Imperial line: 'Not second to Yoshino, is Arashiyama, where the white spray of the torrent sprinkles the cherry blossoms.' This spot no longer possesses its Imperial pavilion, but remains a favorite resort for sight-seers from the western capital, in the months of the cherry and the maple. Numerous tea-houses and booths, on the banks of the rapids, give a fine view of the wooded hills opposite, amidst the spring greenery of which may be seen the pearly white clouds of the cherry blossoms. Here the blossoming trees form a part of the distant landscape, as they must have been originally viewed in their natural wildness, when they first attracted the attention of the earlier Emperors."

"The month of the cherry is one of high winds, and the soft petals of the full-blown blossoms fall like snowflakes, covering the pathways. This simple fact is not without its meaning to the Japanese, who make much of the falling cherry petal in their poetry and other arts."

## Fontarabia

"Then the train stopped at Irun, the frontier town; a new language sounded in our ears; a new type of people met the eye—the 'Paynim' sons of swarthy Spain,' yet more civilized than in the days of Charlemagne. "It was a relief to exchange the train for a Spanish carriage," Charles W. Wood writes in "The Romance of Spain." "Rattling past the old church, we turned into the open country, following the left bank of the Bidassoa—a river whose stone bridge marks the boundary line separating France from Spain."

"On either side our road were fields of Indian corn not yet gathered. Amongst this grew huge pumpkins or other vegetable of a rich red tone. The houses were very picturesque; whitewashed and ancient-looking, with interesting windows, overhanging eaves, old tiled roofs, and vines creeping about walls and trellis-work. Just beyond a row of these charming cottages the road circled round, and before us rose far-famed Fontarabia. "Nowhere does it look more striking than as you approach it. Above the immense rock rise the terraces with their crumbling houses and decayed

walls. If the glory of Fontarabia has departed, it has given place to a charm few Spanish towns possess. Skirting the foot of the rock, we suddenly came in sight of the ancient gateway, gray and massive. In the shade of the trees outside the walls, the driver halted; and there waited whilst we walked through the old streets, satisfying our eyes with seeing."

"High above this shady avenue stood the dark and massive gateway, outlined against the blue sky. The archway framed in the long street beyond, with its glimpse of old houses, magnificent caves and grated windows. Above the outlines rose the tower of the uninteresting church. "Passing within the gateway all the beauty of age surrounded us. Great buildings of imperishable stone, once stately palaces; great doorways leading into courtyards sacred to history, which once had echoed with the clash of swords, the tramp of horses; roofs that overhung in wonderful eaves, large and deep; the brilliant sunshine casting long slanting shadows upon the walls. Lights and shades dazzled one with their vivid contrasts. From

many a window immense casements of wrought ironwork stood out. "The streets were deserted. Fontarabia is a dream of the past. And what fortunes of war! Of its earliest history little is recorded, but with the dawn of the Middle Ages its romantic name frequently occurs in the Spanish records. It was the frontier outpost of Spain, and, as such, one of the keys to her interior."

"In the small square of Fontarabia, we found its ancient palace, now called the 'Casa Solar' or Palace of Charles V; a wonderful old building, of which little remains but the shell. . . . You pass out to the roof and breathe more freely; may well do so, for such a view is seldom seen. Below reposes the wonderful little town. . . . Farther away Irun reposes upon its slopes, looking almost romantic; encircling all are the Pyrenees in their outlined beauty. The wide waters of the capricious bay spread to unseen limits, blue and ever changing as roll after roll sweeps over the shore and dies away with gentle murmur. At low water the small, picturesque harbor lies high and dry, its fleet of fishing boats reposing on the sands."

## Does Pleasant Spring Return Once More?

Does pleasant Spring return once more? Does Earth her happy youth regain? Sweet suns green hills are shining o'er; . . . Upon the blue translucent river Laughs down an all-unclouded day, The winged west winds gently quiver, The buds are bursting from the spray; While birds are blithe on every tree . . .

Joy to ye children of the Field! Whose life each coming year renews, To your sweet cups the heavens shall yield. The purest of its nectar-dews! Steep'd in the light's resplendent streams, The hues that streak the Iris-Bow Shall trim your blooms as with the beams. The looks of young Aurora know. —Schiller (tr. by Lord Lytton).

## Inness and Nature

One afternoon when I was dispirited and disgusted, I gave over work and went out for a walk. In a print-shop window I noticed an engraving after one of the old masters. I do not remember what picture it was. I could not then analyze what attracted me in it, but it fascinated me. The print-seller showed me others, and they repeated the same impression. There was a power of motive, a bigness of grasp, in them. They were nature, rendered grand instead of being belittled by trifling detail and puny execution. I began to take them out with me to compare them with nature as she really appeared, and the light began to dawn. I had no originals to study, but I found some of their qualities in Cole and Durand, to which I had access. There was a lofty striving in Cole, although he did not technically realize that for which he reached. There was in Durand a more intimate feeling of nature. "If," thought I, "these two can only be combined! I will try!"—George Inness.

## Now

The present needs us. Every age Bequeaths the next for heritage No lazy luxury or delight— But strenuous labor for the right; For Now, the child and sire of time, Demands the deeds of earnest men. To make it better than the past, And stretch the circle of its ken. Now is a fact that men deplore, Though it might bless them evermore Would they but fashion it aright. 'Tis ever new, 'tis ever bright. —Charles Mackay.

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## Mail Day at Vailima

"April 19th, 1932.

"The mail has just come in and stopped all work for the day," Mrs. Strong writes in her journal. "It was brought up as usual on horseback by Sosimo, in a big waterproof bag, and carried to Louie's room, followed by the family in great excitement. Louie always empties the mail-bag himself, and parcels out the letters while we all sit in an expectant semicircle on the floor. Woe betide the person who tries to snatch a letter from the pile! We have to wait our turn as Louie throws them out; he gives Austin all the picture papers to open, and as he looks over his own letters he gives me those from

strangers and autograph-collectors; I feel neglected if I don't get ten or twelve at least.

"Some of these are very amusing. 'Sir, I think you are the greatest author living. Please send me a complete set of Samoan stamps.' 'Mr. Stevenson, I have to trouble you for your autograph and that of your talented wife.' Others are begging letters asking Louie to pay the traveling expenses of a gentleman who wishes to do missionary work in Samoa combined with raising chickens, or to advance ten pounds in commercial enterprise, for which he will receive in compensation one Angora goat! Many of the letters, though, con-

tain genuine expressions of admiration and thanks for the good his books have given. He always answers sincere letters. . . . Some of these which he dictated to me are so helpful, so inspiring, that I have dropped tears on the paper as I wrote. "Every mail brings him a number of books from young authors asking his opinion and advice. These he always reads, and, if possible, encourages the authors with a few words of commendation. If they are hopelessly bad he writes nothing. "I have a very good system with autograph hunters. On one set of cards Louie writes his name and the date; on another set a sentiment such as:

"Smoking is a pernicious habit; or an idle rhyme— "I know not if I wish to please, I know not if I may, I only scribble at my ease, To pass a rainy day."

Or, "How jolly 'tis to sit and laugh In gay green-wood, And write the merry autograph For other people's good."

"Louie calls these 'penny plain and tuppence colored.' The former I send in reply to the order; the latter request, but those who take the trouble to inclose an addressed envelope and a

Samoan stamp I reward with 'tuppence colored.' Letters that come spelling his name with a ph, or 'Step Henson,' as he calls it, are torn up in wrath.

"Mail day unsettled Louie for work, so we took a walk in the forest; we wore no hats and went bare-footed under the big spreading trees in the cool shade. We sat on a stone by the upper waterfall and talked about a story we are both reading in Longman's Magazine, called 'A Gentleman of France.' Louie was so pleased with the opening chapters that he said he was going to write to Mr. Weyman and congratulate him on his work."



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The Repentance of the Red Cross

THE Red Cross have done the right thing, and have done it frankly. In other words they have arranged that the money appropriated for medical research and vivisection shall be returned to their general fund, so that the stigma of having misused the funds and the energy of the greatest organization of its kind for the furtherance of deeds of mercy in war shall be blotted out. No body of people in the world will welcome this decision with greater pleasure than the readers of this paper. From the first to the last there has been no wish amongst those responsible for its utterances to criticize the Red Cross in anything but a favorable manner. But when, in the opinion of a vast number of its subscribers, the Red Cross utilized its funds and gave the support of its name to methods which an enormous number of subscribers to those funds regarded as the very antithesis of the purpose for which it was brought into being, those subscribers were bound by every demand of Principle to protest, and to continue protesting until the rectification was made.

The Red Cross organization in America owed its origin to Clara Barton. Now Clara Barton has herself told the story of the horror with which, as a child, she saw an animal killed for food. The impression left upon her mind was vivid and lasting. Years afterward as a woman she was instrumental in establishing the American branch of the Red Cross, which was to do for sufferers in war what the branches in other countries were doing. It may be imagined, therefore, what would have been the feelings of this woman, to whom the shedding of an animal's blood for food remained an incident of horror, if she could have known that the great organization of mercy, founded through her exertions, was being utilized for perpetrating those horrors of vivisection, compared with which the human belief in the necessity of killing animals for food becomes defensible, humane, and even righteous. It is futile, at this time of day, to pretend that there is any humanitarianism in vivisection. Vivisection owes its practice to the fears of the human race, whose terror of disease and death leads it to close its eyes to the horrors of the experiment table, under the excuse that the animal must suffer for the sake of the human race. As a matter of fact, however, even doctors are divided as to the value of medical research by means of vivisection. Numbers of them condemn it out of hand as brutal in its operations and as barren of result. Nor is there any pretense, amongst those who know, in their confidential moments, that the slightest attempt is made to ameliorate the suffering of the animal. The deadening of the suffering of the animal destroys the very reason d'être of the operation, and so the brutality of the system is perpetuated through the callousness bred of familiarity in the operator, and the indifference bred of fear and ignorance in the public.

Anybody who has talked with those doctors who have given up the pursuit of vivisection from disgust, anybody who has seen the result in the shattered nervous system of certain of the keepers of the animals under experimentation, anybody with sufficient imagination to know what torture means, and with sufficient courage to repudiate it, can understand the feelings of thousands of subscribers to the Red Cross, when they found that the institution established by Clara Barton, of all people, was to be utilized for what they considered the most brutal and brutalizing form of existent inhumanity. Just, however, as the political bodies of the past justified the thumbscrew and the boot, the press and the *peine forte et dure*; just as religious fanaticism not merely excused but gloried in the rack and the auto-da-fé, in the embrace of the Virgin of Nuremberg, and the bed of the maiden; just as social ferocity took pleasure in the fight of the gladiator in the circus with men or animals, in the baiting of bears in the garden, and the goading of bulls in the ring, in the fighting of man against dog on the stage, and of cock against cock in the pit, so society today tolerates the vivisection of animals.

One statesman declared, not long ago, that the day was coming when vivisection would be classed with cannibalism; but another statesman, to whom an appeal was made by this paper, during its struggle, asked cynically what was the matter with it, and added that the public was going to have vivisection anyhow. There you have the point of view. But that statesman had better remember that it was once considered respectable to throw men to wild beasts by way of amusement, to boil men alive in the name of justice, and to tear apart men's flesh with red hot pincers in the name of religion. Times change, however, and we, as the old Latin proverb says, with them. Instead of the gladiator we have the prize fighter, instead of the bear garden the bull ring, and instead of the cockpit the vivisection table. These three remain, and the greatest of them is surely the vivisection table.

Decidedly vivisection will be relegated to the atmosphere of cannibalism, and emphatically the statesman who thinks that the world is going to have vivisection anyhow, is destined to experience many things himself in his exploration of the meaning of life. All this being so, however, those who are responsible for the Red Cross have done a courageous thing in determining to disassociate it from vivisection. The war council may be forgiven for not "taking a position either for or against the question in controversy." That is their individual responsibility. Their collective responsibility was to the subscribers of the funds by which the Red Cross movement is carried on, and in recognizing the mistake which was made, they have done more than perhaps any one of them is aware to reestablish the Red Cross before the world.

As for the financial liability which has been incurred, it, of course, had to be met, and it has been met by a gentleman, whose sympathies are frankly with medical research of this nature, coming forward and assuming

the burden of the expense, so that the general fund of the Red Cross may be reimbursed for its unfortunate expenditure. Evil communications, none the less, as the copybooks say, corrupt good manners, and the effect of vivisection on the good manners of the community has been seen in its brutalizing element, by the autocratic determination, evinced in certain quarters, to compel people, at the point of the bayonet, to subscribe, against their consciences, to the torture of animals. If any evidence were wanted of the depraving effects of vivisection, it would be seen in this effort mentally to vivisection and torture human beings for refusing to consent to the torture of animals. The General Manager of the American Red Cross has assured this paper personally that such exhibitions have always met with the deepest reprobation of the Red Cross. He has stated this publicly more than once, and has expressed his determination to make it plain again for the future. Still the fact remains that some of those who have been willing to subscribe to the torture of animals, have been equally willing to subscribe to the oppression of their fellow citizens, and all in the name of this great league of mercy.

As was always inevitable, Principle when fought for without fear and for its own sake, has won the day. In the assurance of Mr. Gibson, printed on the first page of this issue, the readers of the paper may reconsider their position to the Red Cross, and may rejoice with the Red Cross in an act which they know will do more than all the vivisection in the world to bind up the wounds of humanity. The three great qualities of the Christian warrior were once described by the great Christian philosopher as faith, hope, and love, the greatest of which was love. But before the philosophy of Paul is translated into the healing of Paul, the vivisection table will have to follow the gladiator and the prize fighter, the bear-garden and the cock-pit, into disrepute.

### Holland and the Allies

GEORGE CANNING, the English Minister, is reputed to have said of Holland: "In matters of commerce, the fault of the Dutch is giving too little and asking too much." Holland has recently afforded two singular exemplifications of this former judgment. She asked too much when Mr. Balfour arose in the House of Commons to announce, not without a touch of indignation in his voice, that Holland had demanded monetary compensation for the loss of a merchant ship which the Germans had torpedoed while under British man-of-war escort. She gave too little when, upon the occasion of the perfectly legal seizure, by Great Britain and the United States, of 600,000 tons of her shipping which she herself had allowed to remain idle, she filed a vigorously worded protest against "an act of violence indefensible from the viewpoint of international law and unjustifiable." For Holland, which has still a reserve of 2,000,000 tons of shipping, by no means gets the worst of the bargain. Her ships, before long, will be returned to her with liberal terms of payment, and with equally liberal terms of compensation in case of loss at the hands of Germany. What, then, one is compelled to ask, is the matter with a country which has an enviable reputation as a sturdy champion of human liberties, and yet does not hesitate to adopt an attitude toward the best friends of her own freedom which is tantamount to comforting and encouraging the enemies of mankind?

To the student of history, it is clear that the historical standard of judgment applied to Holland would be as fallacious or unreliable in connection with that country as with any other. The Netherlands, which under William the Silent did not hesitate to flood its lands and to make the supreme sacrifice for liberty, was a totally different nation from that which struggled with England and Portugal for the mastery of the seas and the surpassing riches of the East. The Holland which was ready to go to war for the sake of religion became equally eager to wage war for the sake of a greedy monopoly of the world's shipping and the spices of the Indies. It was an age when nations were by no means averse to placing selfish national interests before ideals and ignoring inalienable human rights. Holland was no worse and no better than the rest. The fact is that the Dutch, for centuries, have been traders. In the Seventeenth Century they owned more than half of the merchant ships of Europe, and refused to relinquish one iota of their profitable trade as the world's carriers until Cromwell brought about the Navigation Act and challenged their right to monopoly. Holland replied to Cromwell's perfectly legitimate effort to encourage English shipping, with her guns, and again, in the reign of Charles II, she did not hesitate to make of herself the "enemy who were to be utterly destroyed, as Carthage was blotted out by the Romans."

Now the plain lesson of the past is that, though positions are reversed, Holland is still, in essence, the trading nation. She no longer domineers or seeks to domineer, but is domineered over by Germany, which has economically enslaved her. In the unenviable situation in which she finds herself, Holland, though 80 per cent of her people are probably in sympathy with the Allies, is equally determined to put the economic interests of the country first and foremost. There is no getting away from the fact that Holland can apparently make more gain as a complacent neutral than as an open enemy of Germany. The Dutch economic position shows that during the war the nation as a whole has mightily prospered in trade with her bullying neighbor. Gold has simply poured into her lap, and something like 76 per cent of her bank notes were covered by the precious metal even as early as 1916. Above all, she has the outward enjoyment of her liberties, which the Allies would be powerless to protect, were she to throw herself on the side of human freedom, where, if the world is to judge her by one of her greatest living sons, Raemackers, she really belongs.

### Labor and the Draft

THE United States has begun an immense undertaking. To carry it through will apparently require all the resources of the nation. Responsibility for its successful prosecution belongs exclusively to no particular section and no particular class of the population. Rich and poor,

men and women, adults and even children are embraced by the obligations it entails. Performance of a proper part in the winning of the war exempts nobody and nothing over whom or which the Government at Washington may exercise jurisdiction or control. The multimillionaire has no greater claim to immunity from service to the cause in which the Republic is enlisted than has the mechanic; the loyal cooperation of the laborer is no less essential to the success of the enterprise than is the unqualified and active sympathy of the capitalist. No favoritism can be recognized. No favors can be granted. No slacking, on any pretense, can be countenanced.

A more distinct and positive policy along this line should have been adopted a year ago, and should have been put in force with the first call to war service. The term "selective draft," used in preference to "conscription," had a deep and comprehensive meaning, and one that should not have been lost sight of. If it had been adhered to, scandals growing out of wholesale exemptions and rejections on trivial, or, at least, utterly insufficient grounds, might have been avoided, and the industrial as well as the military demands of the nation would probably have been met. What the proponents and supporters of the "selective draft" desired was practically the universal conscription of eligibles and availables. If the draftee were not fit for military service abroad, he might, under a proper interpretation of the term, be found fit for military service at home; if he were unfit for military service at home or abroad, a suitable place might be found for him in one of the innumerable activities into which the war has forced the Government.

Experience has shown the President and his advisers the weak spots in the draft system, as it has heretofore been applied, and it is now announced that, while the primary purpose of the new program is the "purification" of the second, third, and fourth classes of registrants who are not engaged in any productive industry, attention will be given also to lower sections of class one. The framers of the law believe, so it is stated, that the effect of this change in method will be to solve the nation's labor problem, and largely to increase the output of things called necessities and essentials. The draft machinery will be used, if this policy is adopted and carried out, not only to relieve unnecessary strain upon the mills, factories, and war plants, but to put the industrial slackers to work.

It is not intended to overcrowd the essential industries by turning upon them an extraordinary stream of labor; the purpose, rather, is to keep all branches of service, civil as well as military, essential as well as non-essential, properly balanced. This can be accomplished through the selective process, and administration officers, who have been studying the matter carefully, are said to be convinced that authority should be obtained for industrial classification up to the age of fifty.

Two great ends may be accomplished through the operation of the plan proposed; first, those positively necessary to the carrying on of essential industries, that is, to the conduct of the work behind the fighting lines, will not be drawn into the military service, thereby causing delay and confusion in the operation of war plants; second, the industrial slacker will be taken care of, whether he happens to be an ordinary, individual idler, or a member of the I. W. W. The person inclined toward idleness may not, perhaps, in any circumstances be made a very valuable producer, but he can, at least, be so disposed of as to be of some service, and also be kept from doing mischief. At the present time he is not only a burden upon the country, but frequently is a menace to its welfare. It is unjust to the honest, industrious, and patriotic citizen that the slacker should be at large.

### The Film Folk

ONE sees at once that the Film Folk are not quite like other theatrical folk. They draw neither critics nor the matinee idol devotee, and they get their huge audiences without being either seen or heard. No one, in fact, ever saw them enter the hall or theater where they propose to give a performance. It is presumably understood that they merely file in somewhere at the back of the auditorium, enter a box specially prepared for them, and lie in waiting there until a shirt-sleeved mechanic turns on a light. A ray thereupon shoots through the auditorium, lodging upon a screen, and along this strange, colorless bridge the Film Folk pass silently and mysteriously to the stage, and lo! the play is on!

They never speak, but write down beforehand what they are going to say, or intend to say, and then say it; that is, their lips move, and one takes it for granted that they said it; though there are those wisecracks in the audience who boldly declare that the labial movements had jocular reference to the weather, the morning's news, or the result of the recent elections, in fact to anything but the subject in question. These actors seem to be ever at grips with the submerged elements in society, to be always pursued by a class of people which the average person discreetly avoids. One suspects that their good looks are the real source of many of their trials and difficulties in the play. Film Folk are unusually gifted with good looks, and seem to know it. At every convenient moment there is a halt in the action which would be quite inexcusable on the legitimate stage, the star flashes off, and instantaneously bobs up in an enlarged "close up," and, for a few seconds, one finds himself looking at a gigantic replica of a popular favorite whose beautiful eyes and mouth record the subtle play of the thoughts within. It is surprising, too, in what an excessive hurry the Film Folk appear to be. They have always something to do, or say, and they waste not a moment in saying or doing it. The waiter shoots in with his tray, the lady trips along like a gazelle, the young man of the house leaps up the stairs like a kangaroo, and the master of the house invariably goes out of the front door like a shot out of a gun. Ah, in fact, seem to lead a life so crowded with exciting incident that there is really no time for social poise, or for a moment they can call their own. Should he or she sit down for a chat or for business, the telephone is sure to ring, or they have to dash off a letter, or read one, or pick up one which some one else has conveniently

dropped; and then to obey some unwritten law of the film stage and confidentially show the contents to the audience. They must speed in automobiles at an unheard-of rate, must jump precipices, endure train wrecks, be shipwrecked, travel backward, be robbed and shot, and hurled through torpedo tubes; in short they are never allowed a moment's peace, or time for contemplation or self-improvement. Who ever saw the Film Folk reading a book undisturbed? Who ever saw them reciting poetry on the screen, or singing a hymn, or talking philosophy, or making anything like an effort to improve their own mentalities and ours without Nemesis being visited upon them in the shape of the unseemliest and most trying interruption to which man was ever subjected?

But the Film Folk, after all, have played a great rôle in the war. They have done their "bit," and a very big bit. One may rail at the fatuousness of much of their entertainment, the flimsiness of their plots, the naïveté of their theatrical standards, the big opportunities which they seem to miss. But they have cheered and amused a war-weary world. They have made it laugh, brought it forgetfulness, and "spoken" a universal tongue.

### Notes and Comments

GENERAL SMUTS' method of putting a period to an interview with an Austro-Hungarian diplomatist, who insisted upon beating about the bush instead of coming to the point on the subject of peace, may become serviceable for general use among the Allies. "Good night," remarked the general, as he walked away, leaving the diplomatist still talking but saying nothing. The words recall the once widely popular "Ring off" in the United States, which was a variation of "This is my busy day—cut it short."

THE I. W. W. leaders on trial in Chicago for violation of the Espionage Law are said to be claiming that if they are not acquitted and set at liberty their followers in the Pacific Northwest will see to it that this year's harvest is not gathered. Unless signs are very deceptive, the Pacific Northwest is preparing to gather a harvest which the I. W. W. wots not of. For example, in the State of Washington the authorities are arresting members of that fraternity in blocks of fifty, and it is hinted that the proceedings are not to conclude with mere arrests, if further provocation is given the law-abiding people of that section.

PETROGRAD has been evacuated and turned, at a stroke, into a frontier city. Russia thus goes back to the days before Peter the Great built his new capital on the Neva, and abandoned the real capital, Moscow, much to the disgust of the Great Russians. The Great Russians must now be feeling a certain satisfaction with even the Bolsheviks. All the non-Great Russian stocks have been abandoned to the Germans, and only Great Russia is left to organize against the enemy. The question now is, Under what category does the Bolshevik government come?

DEMOCRATIC Canada is feeling somewhat anxious about the conferring of hereditary titles upon her people by the mother country, and is even asking for the abolition of these distinctions. Australians have made similar protests against the artificial creation of an aristocracy. The hint ought not to be lost in guiding the future policy of the Imperial Government with regard to the Honors List. Why not consult the various democratically elected legislatures of the Dominions before conferring the peerages or baronetcies?

IN HIS message to King George, acknowledging receipt of greetings upon the occasion of the first anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the Great War, President Wilson assured His Majesty that everything possible would be done "to put the whole force of the United States into this great struggle." Secretary Baker, it is announced, is daily sending telegrams to Washington urging that troops be dispatched to France as soon as possible. Leaders of the allied governments have made it clear that all troops available in the United States should be sent across the Atlantic as soon as possible. The question, however, is whether everything possible is being done to get every possible soldier available for service away from the United States encampments and cantonments and on ships for Europe as soon as possible. If all the proper means are not being employed, some extraordinary measures should be taken to put them into action as quickly as possible.

REVOLUTIONISTS in Nicaragua are being supplied with arms and munitions from some mysterious quarter. The purpose, of course, is to foment disorder in Central America. The Nicaraguan Government is said to be engaged in investigating the source of supply, and the fact that one of the revolutionary leaders has 4000 men under arms should lead the United States to take more than a passing interest in the inquiry. One of the first things to be done by the Washington authorities, it would seem, is to obtain some samples of the guns and cartridges in order to determine where and by whom they were made.

IT is worthy of notice, perhaps, that many of the widely circulated newspapers, in the United States, which give scare headings and large space to sensational stories about ground glass and poisoned foods continue to print their "medical advice" columns regardless of consequences.

SHIPBUILDERS in Maine are bringing timber for supplying their yards from Oregon. This, a few years ago, would have been regarded as another instance of carrying coals to Newcastle. Time was when Maine had timber enough for its own purposes, and to spare. There is, perhaps, no occasion for alarm at the present time, but would it not be well, even now, for Maine to begin thinking of conserving the soil of the Aroostook? To have to go out of the State for timber is sad, but to have to look elsewhere for potatoes would be terrible.